FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1850. [NO. 1731.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in Fayetteville, on Monday the 2d day of September next, the Dwelling House and Lot on Gillespie street, joining John Haigh and others, known as the Fuller Lot,—upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.

July 24, 1850. 30ts

Brilliant Lotteries,
FOR AUGUST, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$40,000.

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 89, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 10, 1850.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 Prize of $11,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,002, 5 Prizes of 1,500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of	22 Wholes,		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	60 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	30 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	15 00

$30,000!

10 Prizes of $4,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 92 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va. on Saturday, August 17, 1850.
SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,000, 1 Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 3,815, 10 Prizes of 4,000, 10 of 3,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$130 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	32 50

BRILLIANT LOTTERY.

Capital Prize $60,000!

$30,000! $20,000! $15,000!

200 PRIZES OF $1,250!
VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class H, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 24, 1850.
GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of $60,000, 1 Prize of $30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 11,466, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 5,000, 10 Prizes of 2,500, 200 Prizes of 1,250, &c. &c.

Tickets $18—Halves $9—Quarters $4 50—Eighths $2 25.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,		$250 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Halves,	125 00
Ditto	ditto 26 Quarters,	62 50
Ditto	ditto 26 eighths	31 25

$45,000!

$20,000! $10,000!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 97, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, August 31, 1850.
14 Drawn Nos in each Package of 25 Tickets.
BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $45,000, 1 Prize of 20,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,500, 1 of 2,110, 10 Prizes of 1,250, 22 Prizes of 500, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes		$120 00
Ditto	ditto 25 halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto 25 quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
30td-pd1 Alexandria, Virginia.

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

NEW BOOKS.

OVERMAN on the Manufacture of Iron in all its various Branches, price $5. Booth & Morfit's Encyclopedia of Chemistry, $5. Solly's Syllabus of Lectures on Chemistry, $1 25.—Miss Leslie's Cookery, new Edition, $1. The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion, 75; The Dyer and Color Maker's Companion, 75.

For sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.

BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.
June 27, 1850.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Books of Subscription to the capital stock of this Bank will be kept open at the Bank until the 1st day of September next, on which day the books will be closed. By order of the Board,

WM. G. BROADFOOT, Cash'r.
27-2m

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.
Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

FROM THE NEW YORK SUNDAY TIMES.

JAMES BOWIE,
THE NAPOLEON OF DUELLISTS.

Four years ago, when Theodore Parker, the eminent theophilanthropic preacher of Boston, visited Europe, having a letter of introduction for that purpose, he called on Thomas Carlyle. The English solitaire plied the American with innumerable questions relating to our customs and habits of social existence on this side of the great water, but manifested the keenest curiosity concerning the people of the backwoods. Parker drew, for the other's amusement, a vivid sketch of the achievements of Bowie, the famous arch-duellist of Texas. Carlyle listened with sparkling eyes to the close of the narrative, and then burst into exclamations of involuntary enthusiasm:—

"By Hercules! the man was greater than Cæsar or Cromwell—nay, nearly equal to Odin or Thor. The Texans ought to build him an altar!"

The burning sympathizer with the heroic in all its phases, rubbed his hands together, chuckled in an ecstacy of savage glee, and made Parker repeat his story of bloody anecdotes. Finally he put the question—

"But by what miracle could it happen that the brave fellow escaped the capital penalty of the law after such countless violations?"

To this interrogatory, Parker, as he himself confessed, could return no satisfactory answer; and as ten thousand readers have perhaps pondered the same problem without conceiving a rational solution, it may not be uninteresting to explain it briefly, especially as a clear elucidation can be detailed in a few words.

Let it be remembered, then, that although the great system of common law, "that perfection of human reason" for the Anglo-Saxon race, prevails throughout all the States of the West, wholly as to its definition of crimes, and partially as to the mode and measure of punishment annexed to each; nevertheless, in its practical application to given cases, it is controlled by the power of a far mightier law—the omnipotent law of public opinion; because in most Western courts juries are absolute judges of both the law and the fact, and their interpretations often evince direct antagonism with the *dicta* of my Lord Coke and the classic comments of Blackstone.

On the subject of homicide in particular, public opinion has passed the bounds of all books of jurisprudence, and settled as an immutable statute this extraordinary axiom:—

"It is justifiable to kill in fair combat, everybody and anybody who ought to be killed!"

In Bowie's numerous rencontres, he always kept within the prescribed rule of latitudinarian rule, and hence he was always acquitted by frontier juries, and frequently with *addenda* to their verdicts, highly complimentary to his character as a chivalrous gentleman. In truth, most of his desperate engagements grew out of his innate and invincible disposition to espouse the cause of the weak against the mighty. One illustration, or incident, will present this peculiarity in the strongest light, and may, besides, reveal a thorough knowledge of the heart and soul of the man.

On the evening of the fourth of June, 1835, the steamboat "Rob Roy" started from St. Louis to New Orleans, with a full crowd of passengers. Immediately after "getting under good headway" (to adopt a favorite backwood phrase,) one person attracted universal attention by the annoying eagerness with which he endeavored to make up a party at cards. Indeed, his oft-repeated and persevering efforts to that end soon became insulting and unendurable; and yet his appearance was such as to deter the bravest on board from administering the chastisement which he so richly deserved. He was a huge mass of mighty bone and muscle, with swarthy features, bearing the impress of many a scar; piercing black eyes, that seemed to possess the power of blasting the beholder—cold, gleaming eyes, such as haunt the memory painfully; a rank luxuriance of coal black hair; immense whiskers and moustache. This savage-looking figure was habited in the costliest clothing, and adorned with a profusion of jewelry, while the outlines of several murderous weapons were plainly distinguished beneath his gaudy vest and superfine coat. Nor did he need these to render him an object of terror. A connoisseur in the science of belligerent gymnastics, would have confidently pronounced him a match for any five men on the deck, without any aid from lead or cold steel.

At length, after many failures, he prevailed upon a wealthy young merchant of Natchez to join him in a game of poker. They sat down beside a small table near the bar, and were soon absorbed in that most perilous of excitements, of which the two alluring ingredients are the vanity and pride of individual skill, and the uncertainty of general hazard. At first the stakes were small, and the run of cards seemed wholly in favor of the merchant, but presently they bet more freely, and gold eagles and hundred dollar notes were showered down with extravagant ardor; and then the current of fortune changed—ebbed away from the young merchant and flowed to the professional gambler in a stream like the ocean's tide. As usually happens in such cases, his want of success only piqued and maddened the loser, and he sought to recover himself, by venturing such desperate ventures as could not but deepen and confirm his ruin. And thus they continued during a whole summer night.

The intensity of their excitement became equivalent to insanity. Every nerve was strung, every energy of the brain was taxed to the utmost—teeth were set as hard as those of antagonists in the tug of mortal strife—the sweat rolled from their brows like great drops of rain.

The passengers formed a circle around the players, and looked on with that interest which such extraordinary concentration of intellect and passion never fails to inspire, even in bosoms that shudder at its success. The merchant and the gambler attracted all eyes, and kept many awake and gazing till morning. Among the latter was one presenting a countenance so piteous that it might have melted hearts of marble to tears. A pale and exquisitely beautiful face peeped incessantly from the half-opened door of the ladies' cabin, weeping all the while, as if impressed by some dreadful sensation of irremediable sorrow. It was the merchant's lovely wife, weeping her farewell to departing hope!

There was one spectator, also, whose appearance and action excited almost as much curiosity as the players did themselves. He was a tall, spare man of about thirty, with handsome features, golden hair, keen blue eyes of preternatural brightness, and his firm thin lips wore a perpetual smile—mysterious smile of the strangest, the most inscrutable meaning. With the exception of his red calico shirt, this person was dressed wholly in buckskin, ornamented with long swaying tassels, and wild figures wrought out of variegated beads, after the fashion of some Western Indians. He stood close beside the card-table, and held in his left hand a sheet of paper, in his right a large pencil, with which ever and anon he dashed off a few words, as if engaged in tracing the progress of the game.

Still the merchant and the gambler persevered in their physical and mental toil. The dial of the stars, with its thousand fingers of golden fire, pointed to the world-shadows of midnight; but still they did not pause. It still was "shuffle and cut, and pass ante up, and I call you, and rake down the pile."

Towards the morning a tremendous storm arose. The red lightning flashed awfully—the hail poured like a frozen cataract—the great river roared till it rivalled the loudest thunders of Heaven; and the very pilot at the wheel was alarmed. But the mad players heard it not. What was the tumult of the raging elements to those whose destiny hung upon the turning of a card? And the smiling blue-eyed stranger in buckskin still stood by them with his pencil and paper, calmly noticing the developments of the game.

Finally the storm passed, as the beautiful day-break came out like a thing of glory in the grey east. Then the infatuated merchant, distracted with his heavy losses, dared the climax of folly. He staked five thousand dollars, compromising his last cent of money in the world, on "two pairs of kings." The whiskered gambler "called" him; they showed hands, the blackleg had "two pairs of aces"—raked the board. The merchant dropped to the floor as if he had been shot through the brain, and that beautiful young wife flew to his side and fell shrieking upon his bosom. They were both borne away insensible to the ladies' cabin.

As he deposited the winnings in his pocket, the gambler emitted a hoarse laugh that sounded frightful as the chuckle of a fiend; but he instantly lost color as a low, calm voice remarked in his ear—

"Villain, you play a strong hand at many different games, but here stands one who can beat you at all of them!"

He turned, met the glance of those keen blue eyes so preternaturally bright, and shuddered. But he immediately regained his presence of mind—for he was a coward—and then he frowned until his shaggy brows met like the coil of a serpent, and demanded sternly—

"Beggar, who are you to banter a gentleman thus rudely?"

"I am James Bowie, of Texas," the other answered with a ringing laugh; "and you are John Lafitte, a bastard of the old pirate!"

The gambler reeled in his chair as if he had been struck with a thunderbolt, but recovering again from the shock in a moment, asked in a firm tone—

"What game do you wish with me?"

"*Poker* first, and *pistols* afterwards, if you play foul," replied Bowie.

"Very well," rejoined the other, and they took their seats at the table.

For a time the success seemed about equally balanced, the gain and loss being alternate. At last the gambler ventured one of his skilful manœuvres in dealing. Bowie smiled strangely as his quick eye detected the trick. He said nothing, however, but looked at his hand, and bet five thousand dollars, staking the money in ten large bills. The gambler went five thousand dollars higher, which resulted in a "call." Bowie held "four jacks;" but with his habitual fiendish chuckle, his antagonist showed "four queens," exclaiming as he did so—

"By heaven! the pile is mine!"

"Not yet," shouted Bowie, as with both hands he raked a heap of notes to the tune of twenty thousand dollars into his own pocket.

Choking and purple with rage and shame, the gambler roared—

"To the hurricane deck, and let pistols be trumps this turn!"

"Good as gold!" replied Bowie, and the two hastily ascended the stairs and assumed the separate positions—the gambler over the stern, and Bowie over the bow.

At that instant the sun was just rising in a cloudless sky. Nature looked sublime. The woods and waters appeared as parts of one divine picture, with the boundless blue of heaven for its back ground. The broad-bosomed river rolled away like an immense sheet of burnished silver, speckled here and there with the flash of golden bubbles; shining fishes gambolled in the sparkling waves; and all the bright birds—those sweet singers, whose life is a dream, and that dream only music—chanted their wild anthem to the new day; while the two great duellists, the most deadly ever known in the southwest, stood with cocked pistols, eye to eye, and their fingers fixed on the hair-triggers, prepared and waiting to slay and be slain.

"I am ready. You give the word," cried Bowie, in his clear, ringing voice, and with that inseparable smile of strange meaning on his lips.

"I am ready. Fire!" shouted the gambler, in tones murderous as death.

The two pistols roared simultaneously. Bowie did not move, though he barely escaped with his life, for the bullet of the foe had cut away one of the golden locks of his yellow hair. The gambler was shot through the heart, and dropping on the brink of the deck, had almost tumbled into the river. He was buried by the squatters at the next wood-yard. And thus perished, justly, a bastard son of the great pirate Lafitte.

There never was a jury empanelled in the West who would have brought in a verdict against any man for killing him, and more especially under the circumstances, because public opinion pronounced "that he ought to be killed." And such were the desperadoes that Bowie commonly exterminated.

The generous victor immediately proceeded to the ladies' cabin, and restored the winnings of the gambler to the young merchant and his beautiful wife, who both received the boon as a gift from Heaven, with much gratitude and joy.

If we should write a volume concerning the exploits of James Bowie, his character could not be rendered more transparent than it is revealed in the foregoing anecdote. He was always the same—the friend of the feeble, the protector of the oppressed, and the sworn enemy of tyrants. He was brave without fear, generous beyond precedent; and though he had faults, gigantic ones, too, he atoned for all the errors of a stormy life by the splendor of his magnificent death. His tomb is the Alamo, his epitaph the word "Texas," and his fame will fill an humble though safe niche in the Temple of Freedom through all time. He can never be forgotten till the bowels of the earth cease to furnish metal for the fabrication of those bright blades of steel which bear his imperishable name.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

WILL be sold on the premises, on TUESDAY the 20th day of August next, a Valuable PLANTATION in Sampson county, on the road from Fayetteville to Turlington, one mile from Graham's Bridge on Black River, containing 155 acres, on which there is a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. The improved land is well adapted to the growth of such crops as are usually grown in this section; the unimproved is valuable for Timber and Turpentine.

TERMS—Ninety days, the purchasers giving notes negotiable at Bank. D. McNEILL.
July 18, 1850. 29 3w

FISH—Fat Mackerel.

W. McINTYRE has received and offers for sale—
1 barrel No. 1 SALMON.
6 half barrels No. 1 MACKEREL.
20 Barrels No. 3 Mackerel.
The quality of this description is said to be much superior to former years.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1850. 29 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }
July 22, 1850. 29-3m

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers are now opening a heavy stock of FRESH GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Hardware, Cutlery, Dry Goods, Shoes, Crockery, Glass-ware, and China,

Which, with their usual stock of GROCERIES, contains a greater variety than is usually found in our Establishment. These Goods will be sold at wholesale or retail. Particulars hereafter.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
July 22, 1850. 29tf

CROCKERY by the Crate,

HANDSOMELY assorted for the retail trade, for sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 20, 1849. 94tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.
Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Sheetings and Yarns.

25 bales Sheetings.
30 " Yarns. For sale at Factory prices by
COOK & TAYLOR
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.
Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months,	$10
With the Classics,	15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.
Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

EXTRACTS FROM
Mr. CLAY'S LAST GREAT SPEECH
ON THE COMPROMISE.

With regard to another plan of disposing of the question—the plan which, upon a former occasion, I characterized as the plan of the Executive, of the late President of the United States—I shall have a few brief observations to make. Allow me to take this occasion—the only suitable one, in my opinion—of expressing my deep regret and my profound sympathy with the family of the illustrious deceased. I had known him, perhaps, longer than any other man in Washington. I knew his father before him—a most estimable and distinguished citizen of Kentucky. I knew the late President of the United States from the time he entered the army until his death, although not seeing him often, in consequence of our operations in different spheres of public duty in our country. He was an honest man—he was a brave man: he had covered his own head with laurels, and had added fame and renown to his country. Without expressing any judgment upon what might have been the just appreciation of the administration of the domestic civil affairs of the country, if Providence had permitted him to serve out his term, I take pleasure in the opportunity of saying, in reference to the foreign affairs of our Government, that in all the instances of which any knowledge has been obtained by me of the mode in which they were conducted by the late Administration, they have met with my hearty and cordial concurrence. During the residue of the remarks which I may address to you, if I shall have occasion to say any thing upon the plan proposed by the late President, it will be with the most perfect respect to his memory—without a single feeling of unkindness abiding in my breast. Peace to his ashes! and may he at this moment be enjoying those blessings in another and a better world, which we are all desirous, sooner or later, to attain!

* * * * *

It has been objected against the measure that it is a compromise. It has been said that it is a compromise of principle, or of a principle. Mr. President, what is a compromise? It is a work of mutual concession—an agreement in which there are reciprocal stipulations—a work in which, for the sake of peace and concord, one party abates his extreme demands in consideration of an abatement of extreme demands by the other party; it is a measure of mutual concession—a measure of mutual sacrifice. Undoubtedly, Mr. President, in all such measures of compromise, one party would be very glad to get what he wants, and reject what he does not desire, but which the other party wants. But when he comes to reflect that, from the nature of the Government and its operation, and from those with whom he is dealing, it is necessary upon his part, in order to secure what he wants, to grant something to the other side, he should be reconciled to the concession which he has made, in consequence of the concession which he is to receive, if there is no great principle involved, such as a violation of the constitution of the United States. I admit that such a compromise as that ought never to be sanctioned or adopted. But I now call upon any Senator in his place to point out, from the beginning to the end, from California to New Mexico, a solitary provision in this bill which is violative of the constitution of the United States. * * * * *

This subject has presented one of the most extraordinary political phenomena that I ever witnessed. Here is a united Senate almost in favor of all the measures in detail—in favor of the admission of California; in favor of Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, with or without the proviso; in favor of the settlement of the boundary with Texas—in favor of all these measures in detail, but opposed to them when they come to be presented unitedly to be acted on; admitting the validity of every item of the account, but, when it comes to be footed up, denying or unwilling to acknowledge the justice of paying the aggregate! Sir, if the measures had been more incongruous than they are alleged to be, there has been ample time for a just conception of them, and just as perfect an understanding of them as if they had been presented in successive details.

I wish, again, to make only a very few observations about this same proviso. It has been argued with an ability which requires no addition, or attempt at addition, from me, by the Senator from Massachusetts who has just vacated his seat, that the proviso is not, in itself, a principle, but a means to accomplish an end. And where, let me ask, exists the necessity for a proviso? You have been told that the existence of African slavery depends upon the character of the climate and of the soil. The nature of the soil of New Mexico forbids the expectation that slavery will ever be planted there. Why, we all know that slave labor is applicable only to the great staples which constitute the subjects of our foreign commerce—cotton, sugar, hemp, tobacco, and rice. Slave labor has been found, according to American experience, to be utterly valueless, or at least to a great extent valueless, in those States where these staple articles are not cultivated. Does any body pretend that the soil of New Mexico or Utah is adapted to the cultivation of these articles? Do we not all know that if it were adapted, and the climate and soil would allow of their being cultivated, the expense of transportation from New Mexico or Utah, either to the Pacific on the one hand, or to the Gulf of Mexico or the Atlantic on the other, would be, perhaps, ten times the value at home of any of these articles?

But the honorable Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Davis) has found out a new object of temptation in respect to slaves in New Mexico. He has employed an expression which filled all of us with profound regret, on account of the dignity, the character of the Senator, and the high stations which he has occupied. He spoke of New Mexico, being adapted to the *breeding* of slaves. He has had the good taste to omit that expression in his printed speech, and to substitute for it the "traffic" in slaves.

Mr. DAVIS, (in his seat.) I believe I did not use that expression.

Mr. CLAY. The Senator did employ it, for it was heard and noticed by more than myself.

Mr. DAVIS. One cannot always remember precisely the language he uses in the hurry of debate. I can only say that I have no recollection of using the word "breeding;" and I think if the reporter's notes are preserved and referred to, the word will not there be found. I shall have the curiosity to look and see if it is so; but, according to the best of my recollection, I spoke of the capacity of the country for "traffic" in slaves.

Mr. CLAY. That is the language of the gentleman's speech, as printed; but the word "breeding" was used by the gentleman, or I never heard a word of the speech. Several Senators took a note of it, and we expressed how much we were shocked and surprised at it. It was one of the principal topics of the Senator's speech to talk about the cotton power, the cotton interest, and the *breeding* of slaves. Now, if the Senator had put it on the ground of a *lapsus linguæ* from the heat of debate, or the unguarded character of debate, I should not insist upon attributing it to him; but the expression was used by him, and I marked it; it was on my memory, and very much did I regret that he made use of it. This talk, sir, about the cotton power, the lords of the loom, and the breeding of slaves, will do for the bar-rooms of cross-road taverns; but I never hoped or expected to hear upon the floor of the Senate such epithets applied to the great manufacturers of the North and the cotton growers of the South. I have struggled with the honorable Senator side by side, and I think he might have been disposed to do some little justice to those States which stood by the North in the great measure of protection to American industry. There were Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, and Tennessee, which have generally stood by the principle of protection to Northern interests; and, among the more Southern States, Georgia, I believe, from what I have seen of recent manifestations of opinions by her Representatives, was always ready to come up to the support and protection of our own domestic interests. And does not the Senator know that it was not the South, the unaided South—for what could the South do alone in prostrating the principle of protection?—but it was the North and the South combined—it was Pennsylvania, (unintentionally,) and New York, and Indiana, and Illinois, and Maine, and New Hampshire, and other free States, that decided the memorable contest of '44, and, combined with portions of the South, repealed the act of '42 by the passage of the act of '46, and prostrated the principle of protection! And although, as I have stated on a former occasion, the South may be said in some sense to have had the general sway in the political affairs of this country for a long term of years, and although the Presidential office has been filled for the most part with her citizens, perhaps it would be as near the truth of history to say that the North itself has governed the country through the South. And is the honorable Senator from Massachusetts sure that if the calamitous event of the dissolution of the Union were to take place, and the North exclusively had the power of passing upon the principle of protection, it could be now established? Unquestionably, without the concurrence and support of the South, none of these great measures which are charged to the account of Southern domination—the "slave power" or the "cotton power"—could have passed. Sir, if my honorable friend (for so I wish still to regard him) wishes ever to see a moderate tariff established in this country, which shall secure protection to some extent, he will not do it by throwing out taunts such as he has done towards the Southern portion of the country in respect to the "cotton power" or "slave-breeding interest."

This charge upon the slaveholding States of breeding slaves for market is utterly false and groundless. No such purpose ever enters, I believe, into the mind of any slaveholder. He takes care of his slaves; he fosters them, and treats them often with the tenderness of his own children. They multiply on his hands; he cannot find employment for them; and he is ultimately, but most reluctantly and painfully, compelled to part with some of them because of the increase of numbers and the want of occupation. But to say that it is the purpose, design, or object of the slaveholder to breed slaves as he would domestic animals for a foreign market, is untrue in fact, and unkind to be imputed, or even intimated, by any one. And it is not by such reproachful epithets as "lords of the loom," "lords of the plantation," "the slave power," and "the money power," that this country is to be harmonized, especially when we are deliberating upon those great measures which are essential to its onward progress, and to its present and future prosperity. * * *

Three years ago, two years ago, one year ago—one short year ago—the great complaint, on the part of the slaveholding States of this Union, was the apprehended infliction upon their interests of a restriction called the Wilmot proviso. Well, we have met together; there has been a change of public opinion, a modification of public opinion, at the North. And allow me to say that, with regard to that most important portion of our Union—its northwest section—that no man is more entitled to the honor and gratitude of this salutary change than the honorable member in my eye (Mr. Cass) who represents Michigan. He came here with his hands tied and bound by a restriction which gave him no other alternative than a violation of his conscientious convictions of duty, or a resignation of his seat into the hands of those who sent him here. Discussions have taken place in this house, in the country, in the press—they ran through the North, and Michigan nobly released and untied the hands of her Senators, and left them free to pursue their own best judgment to promote the interests of their country. And allow me to say this is the feeling of all the Northwest. There is indeed one honorable Senator here, (Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin,) whose grave and Roman-like deportment in this body has filled me with admiration throughout our entire service here together—a Senator crowned with laurels by his military deeds in the field of battle. And if he will allow me to address him, approaching, as we both are, to the close of life, I would say to him that there is nothing wanting to a consummation of his glory, and his assignment to a more important and conspicuous position in the country's history—there is *nothing* wanting but to cap the climax of renown by contributing to carry triumphantly through this important measure of conciliation.

Let me for one moment—assuming the passage of the various measures which compose the system reported by the Committee of Thirteen—let me see what will be the condition of the two sections of the Union—what has been gained, and lost by each. The North gains the admission of California as a free State, and the high probability of New Mexico and Utah remaining or becoming free territory; avoids any introduction of slavery by the authority of Congress; sees New Mexico detached from Texas, with a high degree of probability—from the nature of the climate and the character of the soil, and from other circumstances—that New Mexico will ultimately become a free State; and secures the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Are not these objects of sufficient magnitude to satisfy any moderate, rational, Northern wishes? And what will the South gain? The South avoids the assertion by Congress of the dangerous principle, as they regard it, contained in the Wilmot proviso; places beyond controversy 900 miles of the territory of Texas on the Rio Grande, now in dispute; gains an efficient fugitive slave bill, and silences the agitation about the abolition of slavery in this District. Sir, it may happen—and I am not going to disguise my convictions as to the probabilities of the fact—that the South will get no territory in Utah, New Mexico, or California, adapted to slave labor, in which slaves will be introduced. But that is not the fault of Congress. It is Congressional power, Congressional usurpation, Congressional assumption of an unlawful authority over the institution of slavery, against which the South raises her voice in protestation. If she cannot get slave territory in California, New Mexico, and Utah, whose fault is it? She cannot blame Congress, but must upbraid nature's law and nature's God!

In human affairs yet to be attained, there are four conditions under which they present themselves—the certain, the probable, the possible, and the impossible or the inevitable. The certain requires no effort; the probable not a little effort; the possible may be accomplished by an indomitable will, and an energetic perseverance in the pursuit of it. But that which is impossible and inevitable, philosophy, reason, religion, and all the guides which are given to us by the blessing of God, inculcate upon us the duty of submission to His will, and resignation to His paramount authority. Now, it is inevitable, in my opinion, that Southern slavery is excluded from the possession of any portion of California, Utah, and probably of New Mexico; and, if so, why contend for it? Now, what is it that distracts the public mind? A mere abstraction. We look back with surprise and astonishment at the prosecutions and punishments for witchcraft that some two hundred years since occurred in the States of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Two hundred years hence, if not much sooner, our posterity will read the history of the present times, agitating and threatening the country as they do, with as much astonishment as we pore over the leaves of the historian in which he recounts the witchcraft, and the persecution and punishment of witches in former times. And why contend for carrying slaves to Utah and New Mexico, where there is nothing upon which their labor can be employed—where nobody will take them. Let me remind gentlemen now, while upon this part of the subject—I mean those who are desirous for the greatest extension of the theatre of slavery—of a danger, and a great and an imminent danger, which they are incurring. I venture a prediction—not likely to be fulfilled or decided, perhaps, in the course of the short remnant of my life—that if Texas includes all the territory now claimed by her—nay, I go further, although the contingency I am about to state is less likely to happen by the curtailment of the boundary—I venture to say that, in some thirty, forty, or fifty years, there will be no slave State in the limits of Texas at all. I venture to predict that the northern population—the population upon the upper part of the Rio Grande—will in process of time greatly outnumber the population holding slaves upon the Gulf and the lower waters of Texas; and a majority will be found to be adverse to the continuance of slavery, and it will either be abolished, or its limits effectually circumscribed. This is no new opinion with me. I think that I gave the same in a letter which I wrote some six years ago from Raleigh, in the State of North Carolina. I said that if two, three, or four States were formed out of Texas, they would ultimately become free States. And I say that the probability is very great of all Texas becoming free, if it all remains as she has claimed, including from the mouth of the Rio Grande to its source, or even limited by El Paso. But, whether it be great or small, it appears to me that it is the interest and duty, and it should be the inclination of the South, to look at facts and nature as they exist, and to reconcile themselves to that which is

inevitable and impossible—to reconcile themselves to the fact that it is impossible, however desirable it may be in the opinion of any of them, to carry slaves to the countries which I have described.

But, Mr. President, in the supposition which I have made as to what is gained by either section of the Union in consequence of this arrangement of the common difficulties between them, is there any thing of which the South can justly complain? The fault of Congress cannot be cited as depriving them of the opportunity of carrying their slaves there. The provisions of the bill are that the people are left free to do as they choose. There is, indeed, one provision which did not meet with my approbation, and with which I would have been better satisfied had it been left out; and that is, the provision which does not permit the government of the Territories to establish or prohibit slavery. But it was introduced at the instance of some Southern gentlemen. And another amendment was also introduced at their instance, which expressly provides that if any State from this Territory shall come here, with a constitution admitting slavery, such State is to be admitted; that the fact of the provision for or against slavery is to constitute no objection to her admission into the Union. Now, what complaint can the South make if the whole scheme is carried out? The South gains a virtual abandonment of the Wilmot proviso, avoids the assumption of any power dangerous to the institution of slavery without the States, and secures nine hundred miles of now disputed territory. It is quite unreasonable for any gentleman from the South or elsewhere to get up and say that the title of Texas to this country is indisputable—that it is as clear as the title of any other State to any other territory in the Union. There is an opposite opinion, and I share myself in the doubt of the validity of the claim of Texas from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the source of that stream. There are opposite opinions honestly and sincerely entertained by both parties. What is to be done in such a case? You refuse to appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States—you disown any jurisdiction which can settle the question. Texas at this moment threatens, we understand, by force of arms to enforce her claim upon New Mexico. How is the question to be settled? Can it be done otherwise, satisfactorily done, than by compromise, and by the compromise proposed in this bill? I repeat, the South gets nine hundred miles of the best part of the country bordering upon the Rio Grande put out of the controversy as to the present right to transport slaves there. She gains the abandonment of the Wilmot Proviso, an extent of territory on the Rio Grande, and she gets a fugitive slave bill, which I trust will be rendered efficient; and she also gets, as I trust I shall be able to show in the progress of my argument, the abandonment of the agitation of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. What more can the South ask? Congress does nothing to injure her, denies her no rights, has offered as much as it can, and says that if any new State shall come here, it shall be admitted with or without slavery, as they choose. What more, let me ask, can the South demand? * * *

Mr. President, I approach now the question of what the consequence must be of the defeat of the measure now before the Senate, and what the consequence will probably be in case of the successful support of the measure by Congress. If the bill is defeated, and no equivalent measure be passed, as in all human probability would be the case—if the measure is not passed, and we go home, in what condition do we leave this free and glorious people? In regard to Texas there is danger, as I have remarked, of two civil wars. There is danger, in the first place, of the resistance of the people of New Mexico to the authority of Texas, supposing non-interference on the part of the General Government. But if New Mexico goes on to organize herself into a State Government, and insists upon the exercise of the powers which appertain to State sovereignty, we must shut our eyes and be blind to passing events, if we do not see that there is danger of a servile civil war, originating between Texas and—if you please—the troops of the United States that may come in in aid of New Mexico. Assuming that Texas will move with military array upon New Mexico, there will probably be resistance upon the part of the general Government to the entry of the troops of Texas into the limits of New Mexico, although there may be uncertainty as to the course upon this subject which will be taken by the Administration just coming into power, upon which we have the advantage of no light whatever. But we know that the Administration which has just passed out of power would, in that contingency, have repelled the attack made by Texas. If the present Administration should feel it incumbent upon itself to repel such an invasion, the consequences which I am about to portray are at least possible, if not likely to occur.

I am not going to magnify the power of any single State. It is with infinite regret, with profound sorrow and surprise, that I hear individuals in States talking as they occasionally do. Why, it was only the other day that a member returned from the Nashville Convention, addressed, we are told, the people of Charleston, South Carolina. I do not know which most to admire, the gravity of the possible consequences which may ensue from carrying out the views of the delegate to the Nashville Convention, or the ridiculous scenes which occurred during the course of the public meeting. He was applauded most enthusiastically—as I learn also from a credible gentlemen who was present during the meeting—when he declared that, if the South did not join herself to this standard of rebellion, South Carolina would herself raise it, and fight this Union singly and alone! Yes, said a gentleman in the audience, in a fit of most patriotic enthusiasm, and if South Carolina does not do it, I, with *my* strong arm and *my* long purse, will fight the Union myself!

Mr. President, I have no patience for hearing this bravado, come from what source it may. At the same time, I am not disposed to undervalue its importance as one of many contemporaneous events.

There are certain great interests in this country which are contagious, sympathetic. If the contest were alone with Texas and the United States, I think there would be some little probability that the United States might come off victorious in such a contest with Texas. It is possible that the twenty-nine other States in the Union might repel an invasion of Texas upon New Mexico, if every other country stood aloof, and left the two parties, the United States and Texas, to fight out the contest. I think there is some probability that, with the gallant individual now in my eye, (General Scott,) in command of our armies, who has already so signalized the glory of his country and himself, we might come off not second best in a contest with Texas alone. But, sir, Texas will not be alone; if a war breaks out between her and the troops of the United States on the Upper Rio Grande, there are ardent enthusiastic spirits of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Alabama, that will flock to the standard of Texas, contending, as they believe they will be contending, for slave territory. And they will be drawn on, State by State, in all human probability, from the banks of the Rio Grande to the banks of that river that flows by the tomb of Washington. I do not say that this will happen, but I say there is danger that it may happen. If there should be a war, even of all the Southern States with the residue of the Union, I am not going to say that in such a contest, such a fratricidal contest, the Union itself, the residue of the Union, might not prove an overmatch for Southern resistance. I will not assert what party would prevail in such a contest; for you know, sir, what all history teaches, that the end of war is never seen in the beginning of war, and that few wars which mankind have waged among themselves, have ever terminated in the accomplishment of the objects for which they were commenced. There are two descriptions of ties which bind this Union and this glorious people together. One is the political bond and tie which connects them, the other is the fraternal and commercial tie which binds them together. I want to see both preserved. I wish never to see the day when the ties of commerce and fraternity shall be destroyed, and the iron bands afforded by political connexions shall alone exist and keep us together.—And when you take into view the firm conviction which Texas has of her undoubted right, when we know at this moment that her Legislature is about to convene, and before the autumn arrives troops may be on their march from Texas to take possession of the disputed territory of New Mexico, which she believes to belong to herself—is there not danger which should make us pause and reflect, before we leave this capitol without providing against such a perilous emergency? Let blood be once spilled in the conflict between the troops of Texas and those of the United States, and, my word for it, thousands of gallant men will fly from the States which I have enumerated, if not from all the slaveholding States, to sustain and succor the power of Texas, and to preserve her in possession of that in which they, as well as she, feel so deep an interest. Even from Missouri—because her valiant population might most quickly pour down upon Santa Fe aid and assistance to Texas—even from Missouri, herself a slave State, it is not at all unlikely that thousands might flock to the standard of the weaker party, and assist Texas in her struggles. Is that a state of things which you, Senators, can contemplate without apprehension? Or can you content yourselves with going home and leaving it to be possibly realized before the termination of the current year? Are you not bound, as men, as patriots, as enlightened statesmen, to provide for the contingency? And how can you provide for it better than by this bill, which separates a reluctant people about to be united to Texas, a people who themselves, perhaps, will raise the standard of resistance against the power of Texas—which separates them from Texas, and guards them against the possibility of a sympathetic and contagious war, springing up between the slave States and the power of the General Government, which I regard as almost inevitable, if Congress adjourns with the admission of California alone, stopping there, and doing nothing else. For, sir, the admission of California alone, under all the circumstances of the time, with the proviso still suspended over the heads of the South, with the abolition of slavery still threatened in the District of Columbia—the act of the admission of California, without provision for the settlement of the Texas boundary question, without the other portions of this bill, will aggravate and embitter and enrage the South, and make them rush on furiously and blindly, animated as they believe by a patriotic zeal to defend themselves against Northern aggression. I call upon you, then, and I call upon the Senate, in the name of the country, never to separate from this Capitol, without settling all these questions, leaving nothing to disturb the general peace and repose of the country.

Mr. President, I have hitherto argued upon the contingency of nothing being done but the simple admission of California. Now let me argue upon the contingency of the passage of this bill. What will be its leading effects? What its reconciling consequences? The honorable Senator who usually sits before me, but who now sits upon my left, (Mr. Hale,) has told us more than once that if you pass this bill you do not hush agitation; you even increase it; that it will become more violent than ever. With regard to that Senator, while I detest his abolition principles, I admire his manly, pleasant, convivial, and personal qualities; his good humor, his power of ready debate, the promptness with which he can carry on a guerrilla fight in the Senate.

I will not say that the Senator from New Hampshire does not believe what he says. That, respect for the decorum of debate will prevent me from saying. But, Mr. President, do you believe that the abolitionists conceive that more agitation will spring out of this measure than exists now? They live by agitation. It is their meat, their bread, the air which they breathe; and if they saw, in its incipient state, a measure giving them more of that food and meat, and bread, and air, do you believe that they would oppose themselves to its adoption? Do you not believe that they would *hail* [HALE] it as a blessing? [Great laughter.]

Why, Mr. President, how stands the fact? There is not an abolitionist in the United States that I know of—there is not an abolition press, if you begin with the abolition press located in Washington, and embrace all others, that is not opposed to this bill—not one of them. There is not one abolitionist in this Senate chamber or out of it, any where, that is not opposed to the adoption of this compromise plan. And why are they opposed to it? They see their doom as sure as there is a God in heaven who sends his providential dispensations to calm the threatening storm and to tranquilize agitated man. As certain as that God exists in heaven, your business, [turning to Mr. HALE,] your avocation is gone. I argue much more from acts, from instinctive feelings, from the promptings of the heart, from a conscious apprehension of impending ruin to the cause which they espouse, than I do from the declamatory and eloquent language which they employ in resistance to this measure. What! increased agitation, and the agitators against the plan! It is an absurdity.

Let us now take the measures in detail, and see how there could be greater agitation after the adoption of this general system of compromise than without its adoption. Let us begin and go over the five measures, if you please. There is California, she is admitted into the Union: will they agitate about that? Well, there are the territorial Governments established: will they agitate about that? There is the settlement of the Texas boundary question: upon what can they agitate about the settlement of the boundary of Texas? They have every probability—I own it frankly to my Southern friends, not resulting upon the settlement of the boundary, but from the nature and character of the country—of having that dedicated also to free soil: will they agitate about this? Then, will they agitate about the slave-trade in the District of Columbia? That is accomplished. Then what can they agitate about, supposing the whole system of measures to be carried out? They might agitate a little about not getting the proviso fastened upon the bill; and might agitate a little about not getting the abolition of slavery itself in the District of Columbia. The Senator behind me (Mr. Seward) has estimated the number of slaves at one thousand. I think he is mistaken, and that it is a little more than that. What, in the name of Heaven, will they agitate about if these five measures are carried? Whom will they agitate? Who will be their auditory in the agitation? Here is a scheme of national reconciliation, a scheme or system which brings into fraternal harmony those whose hands were about to be raised against each other as enemies—a system to which the whole country becomes reconciled. What will they agitate? Where will they get followers and disciples? There is a portion of them—I speak not of the free-soilers; I speak not of those who from principle are honestly opposed to the extension of slavery, but of that fanatic desperate band who call themselves, I don't know what—liberty men or something of the kind—but there are those who have declared that this Union ought not to exist—those who would strike down the pillars upon which stands the most glorious edifice that was ever erected by the arm of man—self-government—and that would crush amidst the ruins of the fall, all this people, and all the hopes and expectations of ourselves and mankind. Men who would go into the temples of the holy God and drag from their sacred posts the minister who is preaching his gospel for the comfort of mankind and their salvation hereafter, and turn the temples themselves—*they* might agitate. Men who, if their power was equal to their malignity, would seize the sun of this great system of ours, drag it from the position in which it keeps in order the whole planetary system of the universe, and replunge the world in chaos and confusion to carry out their single idea—*they*, perhaps, might agitate. But the great body of the people of the United States will acquiesce in this adjustment, will be reconciled to this settlement by their common representatives, after near nine months of anxious and arduous struggle. The great body of the people of the United States will be satisfied and acquiesce in this great settlement of our national trials and difficulties, in this the most momentous crisis that has ever existed in our history. No, sir; they may threaten agitation; they may talk of it, here and elsewhere; but their occupation is gone. They will be stigmatised, and justly stigmatised, as unworthy disturbers of the peace, if they attempt longer to prolong the dissensions and distractions of this country, after we have settled, and so well settled, so many questions which have divided us.

I refer to historical instances occurring in our Government to verify me in the conviction I entertain of the healing and tranquillizing consequences which would result from the adoption of this measure. What was said when the compromise was passed? Then, as now, it was denounced. Then, as now, when it was approaching its passage, when being perfected, it was said, "It will not quell the storm, nor give peace to the country." How was it received when it passed? The bells rang, the cannons were fired, and every demonstration of joy throughout the whole land was made upon the settlement by the Missouri compromise. Nor is it true, as has been unkindly suggested, I think by the Senator who sits at my left (Mr. Hale,) that Northern men were obliged to remain at home and incur the displeasure of their constituents. There was Henry Baldwin, of Pittsburg, Henry Storrs, of New York, and others, if I had time to enumerate them, who voted for a settlement of the Missouri question, and who retained the confidence and affection of their respective constituents. I suppose the Senator was understood, as I understood him, to throw out something by way of menace to Northern Senators, to make them swerve from the patriotic duty which lies before them of healing the agitation of the country. They did not lose the confidence of their country. They may have in particular instances, but I speak of those of which I had a distinct recollection. Yes, sir, the Missouri compromise was received with exultation and joy. Not the reception of the treaty of peace negotiated at Ghent, nor any other event which has occurred during my progress in public life, ever gave such unbounded and universal satisfaction as the settlement of the Missouri compromise. We may argue from like causes like effects. Then, indeed, there was great excitement. Then, indeed, all the Legislatures of the North called out for the exclusion of Missouri, and all the Legislatures of the South called out for her admission as a State. Then, as now, the country was agitated like the ocean in the midst of a turbulent storm. But now, more than then, has this agitation been increased. Now, more than then, are the dangers which exist, if the controversy remains unsettled, more aggravated and more to be dreaded. The idea of disunion then was scarcely a low whisper. Now, it has become a familiar language in certain portions of the country. The public mind and the public heart are becoming familiarized with that most dangerous and fatal of all events, the disunion of the States. People begin to contend that this is not so bad a thing as they supposed. Like the progress in all human affairs, as we approach danger it disappears; it diminishes in our conception, and we no longer regard it with that awful apprehension of consequences that we did before we came into contact with it. Every where now there is a state of things, a degree of alarm and apprehension, and determination to fight, as they regard it, against the aggressions of the North. That did not demonstrate itself at the period of the Missouri compromise. It was followed—in consequence of the adoption of the measure which settled the difficulty of Missouri—by peace, harmony, and tranquillity. So now I infer, from the greater amount of agitation, the greater amount of danger, that if you adopt the measures under consideration, they too will be followed by the same amount of contentment, satisfaction, peace, and tranquillity which ensued after the Missouri compromise.

Again, another instance of a compromise which was attended with the happiest effects—I mean the compromise of 1833 of the tariff. I could name half a dozen Senators who said then, as the Senator from New Hampshire says now, that there would be agitation still upon the subject of the tariff. It was said: "You have adopted the measure which will ultimately prostrate the principle of protection. But they will come here at the next session, and at every session, until they get that compromise of the tariff of 1833 removed." Far different, however, was its reception among the great mass of the people of the United States, and among the manufacturers themselves. I made a tour of New England in that fall. The compromise passed in March, I think, and that autumn I made a tour of New England; and never in my life have I met with more demonstrations of cordial affection and confidence than I experienced at the hand of New England, and above all at the hand of the manufacturers. Sir, with regard to that compromise, I take the opportunity of saying that I consulted with the manufacturers in preparing that bill—not with the political manufacturers, but with Dupont, and other friends of the North, Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, and some others not now necessary to be named. I said to them, "How will this measure operate for your interests?" "Admirably," was the reply, "for seven years, until you approach the fall of the measure of duties down to twenty per cent." I told them what I believed, that before that period arrived Congress would take up the subject; and I urged the Van Buren administration to take up the subject, and remodify the tariff—not to go back to the former high duties, but to interpose some degree of protection in behalf of the interests of the country, beyond the twenty per cent. They did not do it. They suffered the thing to run out; and when they came down to 1842, the twenty per cent. went into full operation, and the year before, I believe, it operated very advantageously to the manufacturers. The tariff of 1842 would have restored that interest to the North. The North, and not the South, chose in the contest of 1844 to bestow their suffrages in a way which led to the passage of the tariff of 1846. Sir, I hope you will not understand me as making any complaint on a personal ground. None; none whatever. I felt relieved from the responsibility of the situation which my friends, more than myself, wanted me to be placed in. But it was the North, it was New York, it was Pennsylvania, unintentionally, aided by other free States, that led to the adoption of the tariff of 1846, by the results of the contest of 1844.

I believe, from the bottom of my soul, that the measure is the re-union of this Union. I believe it is the dove of peace, which, taking its aerial flight from the dome of the Capitol, carries the glad tidings of assured peace and restored harmony to all the remotest extremities of this distracted land. I believe that it will be attended with all these beneficent effects. And now let us discard all resentment, all passions, all petty jealousies, all personal desires, all love of place, all hoaning after the gilded crumbs which fall from the table of power. Let us forget popular fears, from whatever quarter they may spring. Let us go to the limpid fountain of unadulterated patriotism, and, performing a solemn lustration, return divested of all selfish, sinister, and sordid impurities, and think alone of our God, our country, our consciences, and our glorious Union; that Union without which we shall be torn into hostile fragments, and sooner or later become the victims of military despotism, or foreign domination.

Mr. President, what is an individual man? An atom, almost invisible without a magnifying glass—a mere speck upon the surface of the immense universe—not a second in time compared to immeasurable, never-failing, never-beginning, and never-ending eternity; a drop of water in the great deep, which evaporates and is borne off by the winds; a grain of sand, which is soon gathered to the dust from which it sprung. Shall a being so small, so petty, so fleeting, so evanescent, oppose itself to the onward march of a great nation, to subsist for ages and ages to come—oppose itself to that long line of posterity which, issuing from our loins, will endure during the existence of the world? Forbid it God! Let us look at our country and our cause; elevate ourselves to the dignity of pure and disinterested patriots, wise and enlightened statesmen, and save our country from all impending dangers. What if, in the march of this nation to greatness and power, we should be buried beneath the wheels that propel it onward. What are we—what is any man worth who is not ready and willing to sacrifice himself for the benefit of his country when it is necessary?

Now, Mr. President, allow me to make a short appeal to some Senators—to the whole of the Senate. Here is my friend from Virginia, (Mr. Mason,) of whom I have never been without hopes. I have thought of the revolutionary blood of George Mason which flows in his veins—of the blood of his own father—of his own accomplished father—my friend—my cherished friend for many years. Can he, knowing, as I think he must know, the wishes of the people of his own State; can he, with the knowledge he possesses of the public sentiment there, and of the high obligation cast upon him by his noble ancestry, can he hazard Virginia's greatest and most glorious work—that work at least, which she, perhaps more than any other State, contributed her moral and political power to erect? Can he put at hazard this noble Union, with all its beneficent effects and consequences, in the pursuit of abstractions and metaphysical theories—objects unattainable, or impossible in their nature—while that honor of our own common native State, which I reverence and respect with as much devotion as he does, while the honor of that State, and the honor of the South are preserved unimpaired by this measure?

I appeal, sir, to the Senators from Rhode Island and from Delaware; my little friends, which have stood by me, and by which I have stood, in all the vicissitudes of my political life; two glorious patriotic little States, which, if there is to be a breaking up of the waters of this Union, will be swallowed up in the common deluge, and left without support. Will they hazard that Union, which is their strength, their power, and their greatness?

Let such an event as I have alluded to occur, and where will be the sovereign power of Delaware and Rhode Island? If this Union shall become separated, new unions, new confederacies will arise. And with respect to this—if there be any—I hope there is no one in the Senate—before whose imagination is flitting the idea of a great Southern Confederacy to take possession of the Balize and the mouth of the Mississippi. I say in my place never! *never!* NEVER will we who occupy the broad waters of the Mississippi consent that any foreign flag shall float at the Balize or upon the turrets of the Crescent city—never—never! I call upon all the South. Sir, we have had hard words—bitter words, bitter thoughts, unpleasant feelings towards each other in the progress of this great measure. Let us forget them. Let us sacrifice these feelings. Let us go to the altar of our country and swear, as the oath was taken of old, that we will stand by her; we will support her; that we will uphold her constitution; that we will preserve her Union, and that we pass this great, comprehensive, and healing system of measures, which will hush all the jarring elements, and bring peace and tranquility to our homes. Let me, Mr. President, in conclusion, say that the most disastrous consequences would occur, in my opinion, were we to go home, doing nothing to satisfy and tranquillize the country upon these great questions. What will be the judgment of mankind, what the judgment of that portion of mankind who are looking upon the progress of this scheme of self-government as being that which holds the highest hopes and expectations of ameliorating the condition of mankind—what will their judgment be? Will not all the monarchs of the old world pronounce our glorious republic a disgraceful failure? What will be the judgment of our constituents, when we return to them and they ask us, How have you left your country? Is all quiet—all happy—are all the seeds of distraction or division crushed and dissipated? And, sir, when you come into the bosom of your family, when you come to converse with the partner of your fortunes, of your happiness and of your sorrows, and when in the midst of the common offspring of both of you, she asks you, "Is there any danger of civil war? Is there any danger of the torch being applied to any portion of the country? Have you settled the questions which you have been so long discussing and deliberating upon at Washington? Is all peace and all quiet?" What response, Mr. President, can you make to that wife of your choice and those children with whom you have been blessed by God? Will you go home and leave all in disorder and confusion, all unsettled, all open? The contentions and agitations of the past will be increased and augmented by the agitations resulting from our neglect to decide them. Sir, we shall stand condemned by all human judgment below, and of those above it is not for me to speak. We shall stand condemned in our own consciences, by our own constituents, by our own country. The measure may be defeated. I have been aware that its passage for many days was not absolutely certain. From the first to the last, I hoped and believed it would pass, because from the first to the last I believed it was founded on the principles of just and righteous concession—of mutual conciliation. I believe that it deals unjustly by no part of the republic; that it saves their honor, and, as far as it is dependent upon Congress, saves the interests of all quarters of the country. But, sir, I have known that the decision of its fate depended upon four or five votes in the Senate of the United States, and upon whose ultimate judgment we could not count upon the one side or the other with absolute certainty. Its fate is now committed to the hands of the Senate, and to those five or six votes to which I have referred. It may be defeated. It is possible that, for the chastisement of our sins or transgressions, the rod of Providence may be still applied to us, may be still suspended over us. But, if defeated, it will be a triumph of ultraism and impracticability—a triumph of a most extraordinary conjunction of extremes; a victory won by abolitionism; a victory achieved by free-soilism; the victory of discord and agitation over peace and tranquility; and I pray to Almighty God that it may not, in consequence of the inauspicious result, lead to the most unhappy and disastrous consequences to our beloved country. [Applause.]

BENTON AND FOOTE.

The Report of the Committee on the outrage of Benton and Foote, in the Senate, in April last, after reciting the prominent facts, almost identically as given in the papers at the time, goes on as follows:—

After giving this narrative of the proceedings in question, the committee feel bound to say that the whole scene was most discreditable to the Senate.

Its origin must be traced directly to the violation of that rule of order which forbids all personalities, which, though it allows the member to speak with the utmost freedom of the measure or subject before the Senate, does not allow any digression in order to arraign the motives or assail the character of any other member who advocates or opposes it. This rule is not founded merely in conventional decorum, or that natural courtesy which prompts men to avoid what is painful or unpleasant to others. Neither is it only because of the dignity of the body that "reviling, nipping, or unmannerly words" are forbidden to be spoken. It is required, for the freedom and purity of legislation, that such a rule should be made and strictly enforced. As no deliberative assembly can deserve the name which is overawed by violence, so the deliberations of such a body, to be free, must not be disturbed, or checked by personalities of language which are even more painful to the generous mind than violence itself, from which not only the timid but the sensitive shrink, and which prompt men of impetuous character to quick and passionate resentment.

To preserve the judgment undisturbed, freedom of thought unawed, and due liberty of speech unchecked, it must not be allowed that one member should denounce another's motives or arraign his character for anything said or done within or without the Senate chamber.

If it should happen that the conduct of a member prove to be infamous, he may be expelled as unworthy the association of the body. If he utters mischievous opinions in the Senate, they may be controverted and their ill-tendencies there exposed. But from mere personal assaults, nothing but evil can flow. They lower the dignity and character of the body, disturb its decorum and harmony, overawe its deliberations, impede its business, destroy its usefulness, and tend to introduce the law of force in the place of reason and the law of parliament. Still worse, is actual personal conflict between members. "A blow struck in the House of Commons," said the Earl of Ancrum, "is a blow struck at the whole Commons of England." If the assault endangers life it rises to a great degree of enormity, and in a Republic of which law and order are the mainsprings, it must shock and outrage the moral sense of the public as well as the Senate in the highest degree.

It is much to be regretted that the Senate has for some time past, and, until very recently, departed in its practice from the strict rules of order in debate, and tolerated personalities, which were increasing in frequency and violence. This neglect of its own rules may in some degree palliate, but can in no wise justify or excuse the personalities which led to the scene of disorder and violence into which the committee have been directed to inquire. They rejoice that the late presiding officer of the Senate, after a careful inquiry into the rules of the body, announced it to be his duty and his purpose, as it is the right of every member, promptly to check all such disturbances of order.

The application to the question before them of the principles and considerations which the committee have stated, is a painful duty, but one which they must perform without favor or prejudice.

In the first place, they report to the Senate, as their unanimous opinion, that Mr. Foote is entirely innocent of any design or desire to assassinate Mr. Benton. But they are bound to say, that at various times during the present session, Mr. Foote, without any sufficient provocation, so far as the committee are informed, indulged in personalities towards Mr. Benton of the most offensive and insulting character, such as were calculated to arouse the fiercest resentment of the human bosom. These were suffered by Mr. Benton for a long time with great forbearance.

On the 26th of March last they were renewed; and, on this occasion, Mr. Benton manifested his resentment with much violence. On the succeeding day he recriminated, in language equally personal, disorderly and abusive. He complained that the Senate permitted such outrages, and announced his purpose, if the Senate did not protect him in future, to redress the wrong, cost what it might.

On the 17th of April last, Mr. Foote spoke again, and used the language which is set forth in the narrative of the committee. This language the committee consider personal and offensive, because its application to Mr. Benton could not be misunderstood, and because, in effect and by implication, it charged him with being a calumniator. That Mr. Foote was not promptly called to order by the presiding officer, or some member of the Senate, must have been owing to the fact that the collocation of the passages in the speech was such that the personality was not immediately perceived. Indeed, the application of the term "calumniator" to Mr. Benton was not made until the moment when the disorder arose. At that point, in the remarks of Mr. Foote, Mr. Benton left his seat and proceeded towards Mr. Foote in the manner already mentioned. He was not armed, nor does it appear that he ever has carried arms, but the contrary. This, however, it is believed, was not known to Mr. Foote.

What his intention was, the committee have not been able to ascertain by direct testimony; but they cannot avoid the inference, from all the circumstances, that he intended either to make a personal assault upon Mr. Foote or to intimidate him. His manner, coupled with his previous declarations, was certainly such as to justify Mr. Foote in the belief that the first was his intention, as it evidently did excite such apprehensions in the minds of many, if not most all, of the Senators who witnessed it. Mr. Foote then left his seat, without advancing towards Mr. Benton, but in fact placing himself further from him, and, though he drew a deadly weapon, he did not present it, and readily gave it up when demanded of him.—No blow was struck—no shot fired—but there was imminent danger that the Senate chamber would be the scene of a deadly and criminal encounter.

The committee cannot too strongly condemn the practice of wearing arms in the Senate chamber.

Ours should be the deliberations of peace, patriotism, and wisdom; uninterrupted by personalities, uncontrolled by force, unintimidated by preparations for deadly conflict. Senators should rely for defence upon the Senate, whose high duty it is to protect its members from injury or insult, and whose practice should furnish a perfect guaranty of such protection. A different course would convert the halls of legislation into bloody arenas, and destroy the value, if not the existence, of the institutions from which spring our glory and our good.

The committee have searched the precedents, and find that no similar scene has ever been witnessed in the Senate of the United States. Personal conflict has, on several occasions, occurred in the House of Representatives and in the British House of Commons. In the former body, no punishment has ever been inflicted, the House being satisfied with the atonement of an ample apology. In the British Parliament, the House, in one case, committed a member to the Tower for striking another; but, in general, they have proceeded no further than to put the offending member in the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, and their decision has been made upon view, and not after the report of a committee.

In the present case, under all the circumstances, the committee forbear to recommend any action to the Senate. They hope that the strong condemnation of the personalities which led to threatened violence, their censure of the attempt, by a member, to avenge himself in the presence of the Senate, and of the practice of carrying arms in the Senate chamber, will be a sufficient rebuke, and a warning not unheeded in future.—Should this hope prove vain, and similar scenes of violence again occur, they cannot doubt that the Senate will enforce prompt, stern, and effectual punishment.

"Oh, dear!" said a city girl, when she beheld a whole cucumber for the first time—"I always thought that such things grew in *slices!*"

Blank Warrants for sale here.

MEETING OF THE CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Pursuant to previous notice, the Stockholders of the Cape and Deep River Navigation Company held their Annual Meeting in Pittsborough, on Thursday the 18th of July.

On motion, Isaac Clegg, Esq., was called to the Chair, and J. J. Jackson appointed Secretary.

Messrs. F. J. Hill, N. A. Stedman and DeRosset, were appointed a Committee to ascertain whether or not there was a sufficiency of stock represented legally to constitute a meeting; who reported, that to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, there was required to be present a representation of stock to the amount of 322 votes, and that there was represented in the meeting to the amount of 401 votes. Which report was concurred in.

On motion of John H. Haughton, it was resolved, that the State be allowed a representation in this meeting.

On motion, it was further resolved, that every Stockholder present, having one share of Stock, should be allowed one vote in this meeting.

Dr. S. McClennahan, President of the Company, Col. Wm. B. Thompson, Engineer, and B. I. Howze, Esq., Treasurer, submitted reports setting forth the progress of the work, the condition of the finances of the Company, &c., which were received.

M. Q. Waddell, Esq. submitted a report in behalf of the Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Treasurer for the past year, which was received.

On motion of Dr. F. J. Hill, it was resolved, that the several reports submitted to this meeting by the President, Engineer and Treasurer of the Company, be referred to a Committee, to consist of J. H. Haughton, Isaac Hall and J. J. Jackson, with instructions to have such reports or such parts of the same as they may deem expedient, published at the expense of the Company.

On motion of J. H. Haughton, it was resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, whose duty it shall be to examine the work and accounts of the Treasurer, quarterly, and report to the Directors, at their next meeting thereafter, and also to report to the Stockholders at their next annual meeting. Messrs. N. A. Stedman, Wm. T. Horne and N. Clegg were appointed said Committee.

Dr. F. J. Hill, the Representative of the State, appointed Col. A. McNeill and Isaac Clegg, Esq., Directors for the State; whereupon, it was unanimously resolved, that the individual Stockholders in the meeting entirely concur in said appointment, and that they do hereby ratify and adopt the appointment of Isaac Clegg and A. McNeill, as directors of this Company. John H. Haughton, L. J. Haughton and Thomas Hill, were elected Directors by the Stockholders for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved, that the salaries of the President and Treasurer of this Company be reduced to $800 per annum.

Dr. S. McClennahan was re-elected President of the Company for the ensuing year.

On motion, it was resolved, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Christian Sun, the Raleigh Register and Standard, and in the Wilmington papers, and that all papers in the State favorable to the cause of Internal Improvement, be requested to give them an insertion.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC CLEGG, Ch'n.

J. J. JACKSON, Sec'y.

NORTHERN TREATMENT OF FREE BLACKS.—See the following account from Western New York, of the hospitality of the free soilers there to the poor deluded negroes, who are first induced to run away from their comfortable homes at the South, and then pelted out of their inhospitable homes at the North:—

The Riot in Scottsville.—We understand that the rowdies who were engaged in the mob at Scottsville on Monday night, and who had the pleasure and satisfaction of beating and half drowning a negro, continued their "sport" on Wednesday, and added greatly to the intense enjoyment of it by maltreating in the most brutal manner a colored woman, the wife of the object of their refined amusement on Monday night. On the afternoon of Wednesday, in open day, a crowd of brutes, led on by a man of property in the village, the same who led the previous mob, went to the house of the colored man when he was absent at work, seized his wife, dragged her from her house, showered her with pails of cold water, threatened her with a coat of tar and feathers if she did not leave town immediately, and bestowed upon her all the abuse their brutal instinct could suggest. This was done in the presence of 75 or 100 men and boys. The officers of justice did not, and probably dare not interfere, and the mob exulted in their triumph. They justify themselves by asserting that the woman is intemperate! The leader of the mob is himself intemperate.—*Rochester (N. Y.) American, July 27.*

How to Marry.—When a young woman behaves to her parents in a manner particularly tender and respectful, from principle as well as nature, there is nothing good and gentle that may not be expected from her, in whatever condition she may be placed. Were I to advise my friend as to his choice of a wife, my first counsel would be, "look out for one distinguished by her attention and sweetness to her parents." The fund of worth and affection indicated by such behavior, joined to the habits of duty and consideration thereby contracted, being transferred to the married state, will not fail to render her a mild and obliging companion.—*Fordyce.*

The Last Survivor of the Concord Fight.—We learn from the Bunker Hill Aurora that Mr. Amos Baker, of Lincoln, Mass., diedon Tuesday the 16th. He was the last survivor of the Concord Fight, and the only man living who bore arms on the 19th of April, '75. He was present at the late celebration at Concord, and was 94 years of age on the 9th of April last.

A man's nature is indicated by his dress. The open-hearted man wears his clothes loose and comfortable, while narrow-contracted men sport neatness, and white chokers, tied very tight. Your moneyed gentlemen, on the contrary, are close shaved, and look glossy and crisp, like a new bank note. As Dobbs very justly remarks, never ask a favor of a man who wears his cravat tight.

SUPERIOR COURTS.

The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Fall Circuits in the following order, viz:

1. Edenton,	Judge Caldwell.
2. Newbern,	" Ellis.
3. Raleigh,	" Bailey.
4. Hillsborough,	" Manly.
5. Wilmington,	" Battle.
6. Salisbury,	" Settle.
7. Morganton,	" Dick.

Remains of President Taylor.—The Baton Rouge Advocate says:

"We learn just as we are going to press that Governor Walker has appointed a committee of sixteen persons from different parts of the State, to proceed to Washington and bring the remains of General Taylor to Louisiana."

South Carolina vs. South Carolina.—Mr. Rhett, of South Carolina, threatens to unfurl the banner of disunion, to protect the interests of his State. The Union, to him, is of no value. Let us see (says the Baltimore Clipper) what estimate was placed upon it a few years since by a more gifted son of that State, Mr. McDuffie.—That gentleman said:

"The Union prevents us from wasting and destroying one another. It preserves relations of peace among communities, which, if broken into separate nations, would be arrayed against one another in perpetual, merciless, and ruinous war. It indeed contributes to our defence against foreign States, but still more, it defends us from one another. For ourselves, we fear that, bloody and mournful as human history is, a sadder page than has ever been written might record the sufferings of this country, should we divide ourselves into separate communities. We fear that our country, in case of disunion, would be broken into communities, which would cherish towards one another singularly fierce and implacable enmities."

This (adds the same paper) is the language of patriotism and of common sense. Mr. McDuffie clearly foresaw the evils which would result from disunion, and he calls upon his countrymen to avoid them, whilst Mr. Rhett urges them on to their own ruin.

The Lynching of Grayson, the negro man accused of murder, at Culpeper, Va., was attended by several incidents worthy of note. The Richmond *Times* thus relates two:

"We hear that Mr. William Green, one of the most prominent citizens of Culpeper, appeared before the mob, and used every effort of eloquence and persuasion to induce them to desist from their illegal purpose. They thanked him for his advice, but declared that they would have the life of the negro. Another gentleman is said to have displayed the most remarkable bravery, in endeavoring to save the negro at the jail. Taking his position at the door, he is represented to have invited any nine men in the crowd to come forward, and make with him a band of ten, to resist with their lives the assault upon the jail.—The proposition not being responded to, he deliberately took paper, and before the faces of the mob, wrote down the names of all the persons he recognised, avowing his purpose to report them to the legal authorities. Such conduct deserves the unmeasured applause and support of the community."

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADVERTISING.

Business men are only beginning to appreciate the advantages of advertising. The press is so universally read in this country, that it affords facilities for trade, commerce, and every day transactions of the most important character. In Philadelphia it would be difficult to discover an individual who does not regularly read a daily newspaper. The merchant in his counting-room, the clergyman in his study, the storekeeper, the manufacturer, the matron and the maid, all peruse one or more public journals, and thus inform themselves of the progress of the age and of the events of the day. Business-men, we repeat, having discovered this, finding the press so widely disseminated and so universally sought after, now resort to it much more than formerly as a means of communicating with the multitude, and announcing the various kinds of merchandise they have for sale. It is possible for an old established house to get along for only a year quietly and comfortably, without even a sign, a card or an advertisement. The customers of many years standing will find their way to the counting-room, and make their purchases. Gradually, however, even these will drop off one by one, tempted by the enterprise of some more active house, or surprised into a purchase elsewhere by a newspaper card or advertisement. And thus, as the old generation passes away, the house, however well established, will find itself sinking gradually into decay, its old patrons disappearing from various causes, and no new ones attracted to its doors. But, to those who desire to *make* or *increase* business, the silent, sleepy and st

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 6, 1850.

North Carolina Election.

FOR GOVERNOR.

	1848.		1850.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Anson,	1069	400	1043	502
Bladen,	281	516	311	561
Bertie,	524	370	526	431
Brunswick,	301	194	306	260
Chatham,	935	781	1149	896
Columbus,	174	440	165	454
Cumberland,	578	1023	602	1310
Caswell,	263	1081	363	1144
Chowan,	293	228	38	maj.
Davidson,	1096	669	1159	699
Davie,	542	391	577	413
Duplin,	218	921	226	1035
Franklin,	319	673	311	694
Granville,	1016	946	984	974
Guilford,	1567	422	1772	526
Greene,	207	315	317	342
Halifax,	601	507	485	586
Johnston,	720	814	638	849
Lincoln,	832	1877	maj.	1262
Lenoir,	maj.	259	257	477
Moore,	544	556	670	579
Montgomery,	639	86	640	165
Martin,	339	557	maj.	360
New Hanover,	275	1015	278	1187
Northampton,	512	500	489	523
Pasquotank,	471	176	180	maj.
Perquimous,	366	265	342	291
Richmond,	545	68	680	141
Robeson,	581	623	562	626
Rockingham,	340	968	337	1107
Stokes,	1003	1223	1066	1452
Stanly,	746	26	834	66
Sampson,	530	692	507	853
Wake,	991	1293	979	1450
Warren,	172	630	183	689
Wayne,	264	1097	220	1091

Manly gains in	
Richmond	62
Chatham	99
Moore	103
Stanly	48
Davie	13
Guilford	121
Greene	83
Lenoir	39
Caswell	37
Davidson	33

Reid gains in	
Bladen	15
Brunswick	61
New Hanover	169
Franklin	29
Granville	60
Johnston	117
Northampton	46
Warren	48
Wayne	38
Montgomery	48
Robeson	22
Anson	108
Cumberland	263
Wake	169
Sampson	184
Columbus	23
Duplin	106
Bertie	59
Chowan	27
Halifax	145
Lincoln	217
Martin	81
Pasquotank	115
Perquimous	50
Rockingham	142
Stokes	166

Reported gains.	
Rowan	110

Reported gains.	
Orange	100
Cabarrus	66
Rutherford	1026

From the above returns it will be seen that Governor MANLY is undoubtedly defeated.—His majority two years ago was 874. Taking the above as correct, (as we think they all are,) the gains for Reid amount to 3700; the gains for Manly 748. Reid's net gain in 40 counties (more than half of the State,) 2952.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Anson.—Pardie Richardson, Senate, without opposition, receiving 587 votes; B. J. Dunlap and A. J. Dargan, Commons. All Whigs. No change. Poll for Commons: Dunlap 834, Dargan 833, Smith 452.

Bladen.—T. S. D. McDowell, Commons, Loco. No change. Poll: McDowell 487, Col. J. G. McDugald 333, Bryan 44.

Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus.—Richard Wooten, Senate. Loco. No change. Poll: In Bladen, Wooten 331, Jas. W. Cromartie 180. In Brunswick, Wooten 141, Cromartie 210. Columbus not heard from, but will increase Wooten's majority.

Brunswick.—Dr. John H. Hill, Commons. Whig. No change. Poll: Hill 305, Rutland, Loco, 175, Hall, Independent, 83. A poll was held for the Court House at Smithville 323. For removing it to McKeithan's, 210.

Cumberland County.—Dr. Thos. N. Cameron, Senate, without opposition. Hon. J. C. Dobbin and G. W. Pegram, Commons. Dobbin 1340, Pegram 1115, Kimbrell Jones 321. All Locos.—No change.

Columbus.—We learn that John A. Maultsby, a firm and intelligent Whig, is elected to the Commons. A Whig gain.

Cabarrus and Stanly.—Rufus Barringer, Whig, without opposition. No change.

Chatham.—John H. Haughton, Whig, Senate; Daniel Hackney, G. M. Brazier, Whigs, and Carney Cotton, Loco, Commons. 1 Loco gain. Poll. For Senate, Haughton 556, Brantly, Loco, 225. Commons, Hackney 1399, Cotton 1297, Brazier 1073, Bynum, Whig, 1019, Clegg, Whig, 822.

Franklin.—Jas. Collins, Senate; W. K. Martin and J. Bridges, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Granville.—N. E. Canaday, Loco, Senate; Messrs. Amis, Wiggins, and Parham, Whigs, Commons. Loss of Whig Senator, and gain of Commoner.

Johnston.—W. H. Watson, Senate; Linn B. Saunders and James Tomlinson, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Moore and Montgomery.—Angus R. Kelly, Whig, Senate, without opposition. No change.

Montgomery.—Zebedee Russell, Whig, Commons. No change.

Moore.—Col. S. J. Person, Loco, Commons. No change. Poll: Person 655. Dr. Turner, Whig, 617.

Northampton.—J. M. S. Rogers, Loco, Senate; Gen. T. J. Person, Loco, and David A. Barnes, Whig, Commons. No change.

New Hanover.—N. N. Nixon, Senate; John D. Fowers and Wm. Hill, Commons. All Locos, and all without opposition. No change.

Orange.—John Berry, Senate; Jones, Patterson, Durham, and Montgomery, Commons. All Locos. 1 Loco gain.

Robeson and Richmond.—Dr. John Malloy, Senate, without opposition, having received 441 votes in Robeson, and 419 in Richmond. Whig. No change.

Richmond.—Col. Walter L. Steele, Commons. Whig. No change. Poll: Steele 459, Oliver H. Dockery 366, Sanders M. Ingram 34.

Robeson.—Wm. McNeill and Neill McNeill, Commons. Both Locos. No change.

Stanly.—Francis Locke, Whig, Commons. No change. Poll: Locke 424, Stone 253, Furr 126, Herrin 103.

Sampson.—Dr. Bunting, Senate; Boykin and Herring, Commons. All Locos, and all without opposition. No change.

Wayne.—John Exum, Senate; Curtis H. Brogden and John V. Sherard, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Wake.—Wesley Jones, Senate; Hon. R. M. Saunders, Newsom, and Rollins, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Warren.—Weldon N. Edwards, Senate, by one vote over Gen. M. T. Hawkins; Thornton and Eaton, Commons. All Locos. No change.

Whig Gains.—In Greene, Gates, Columbus, Granville, Rowan, and Davie, 1 Commoner each.—6.

Locofoco Gains.—In Granville, 1 Senator. In Pitt, Orange Chatham, Davidson, Chowan, and Perquimons, 1 Commoner each. In Stokes 2 Commoners.—9.

FOR SHERIFFS.

Anson.—W. W. Willkings. Poll: Willkings 495, G. B. Threadgill 313, George D. Boggan 312.

Bladen.—James Melvin, Whig. Poll: Melvin 420, Col. Byrne 189, Kemp 261.

Brunswick.—Allen, Whig. Poll: Allen 356, Evans, Loco, 206.

Cumberland.—Alexander Johnson. Poll, Johnson 1267 John Green 592. Both Locos.

Chatham.—Robert E. Rives, Loco. Poll: Rives 1198, Harman, Whig, 1018

Moore.—K. H. Worthy. Poll: Worthy 396, Kennedy 331, Richardson 284, Black 263.

Montgomery.—Col. A. H. Saunders, Whig.

New Hanover.—Owen Fennell, Loco. Poll: Fennell 609, Williams 312, Alderman 271, Armstrong 123, Jones 79, Harroll 29, Moore 22.

Richmond.—Wm. Buchanan, Whig, without opposition.

Robeson—Reuben King, Loco. Poll: King 411, Johnson, Whig, 278, John C. Moore, Whig, 242, Peter Smith, Whig, 90, Col. Watson, Loco, 185.

Sampson.— Underwood, Whig, over Boykin and Thompson, Locos.

Stanly.—Marvel Kirk, Whig, without opposition.

Wake.—Wm. H. High, Loco, over C. J. Rogers, Whig, late Sheriff.

ALL FOR NOTHING.—The months spent by the Senate on the Compromise Bill appear to have been wasted. It was defeated on Wednesday last.

Our regret at the loss of the bill is in some sort lessened, by the hope that all the measures embraced in it may yet be passed *separately*. The Washington Union thinks so.

The defeat of the bill produced a good deal of confusion and bad feeling at Washington. One of the signs of this is the warm character of Mr. Clay's remarks, which we copy in Thursday's proceedings.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

Some of the leading men of the South held a meeting this morning, and agreed to resist at all hazards, the passage of the California bill. The Southern delegations in the House will unite for that purpose.

MR. CLAY.—It was stated in the Senate, on Wednesday last, that it was known that Mr. Clay would leave Washington for the North on Saturday last. He requires rest.

WORK FOR THE NEXT SUPERIOR COURT.—It is said that the increase of nearly 100 Locofoco votes at the Averasborough precinct, in this county, was owing to the workmen on the river and turpentine getters, having voted there—many of them, we learn, having no actual residence in this county, but being only temperarily here, whilst their families (where they have families,) are in other counties. As the law is well settled on this point, and as the Judges of the Superior Courts have recently been careful to charge the Grand Juries on the subject of violations of this important right, we expect to see all those indicted against whom the requisite evidence can be had. Among the many complaints which we hear, is another, that a man who had been publicly whipped at the whipping post in this town, was allowed to vote the Locofoco ticket. We hope this, also, will be inquired into.

ENERGY AND ENTERPRIZE.—Having occasion to pass through the Carriage Making Establishment of Mr. A. A. McKethan, a few days ago, we were so struck with the appearance of bustling industry which it presented in all its departments, that we could not but contrast it with what we recollect of the first beginnings of that establishment, perhaps twenty years ago. Then, Messrs. Gardner & McKethan, two young, industrious, practical workmen, opened a single building, themselves and two apprentices doing all the wood work, and employing a neighboring Smith to execute the iron work. Now, the various works of Mr. McKethan (successor to the late firm,) occupy ten or a dozen buildings, and employ no less than forty-six workmen, among them some of the most skilful Journeymen to be had in the country. The superior finish and durability of the work they turn out is celebrated far and wide.

Mr. McKethan deserves the public thanks for the improvements he is making on his premises. He is gradually removing the old wooden buildings which he has heretofore occupied, and substituting for them substantial fire-proof brick buildings. He has already four such buildings erected. This will not only be true economy for himself, in the end, but it is a protection to the neighborhood; and the example might be, and we hope will be, followed, in other parts of the town, to the equal advantage of all parties. As an encouragement, we may state a single case. A merchant in our neighborhood rented a store before the fire of 1845 at $200 per annum. He paid 3 per cent. Insurance on his stock of goods. (Indeed at one time he paid 4 per cent.) He now occupies a brick fire-proof store, at a like rent of $200, and insures $10,000 worth of goods at ¾ of one per cent. His rent and insurance, therefore, now cost him $275 per annum. In the old building, the rent, and insurance of the same amount at 3 per cent., would be $500. Saving, by being in a brick building, $225—nearly one-half—to say nothing of his own feeling of security from both robbery and fire.

We return to the subject on which we set out. The success of Messrs. Gardner & McKethan, and of Mr. McKethan, is an example to young men, of the rewards which are sure to follow industry, which never shrunk from putting its own hands to the work; and an enlarged liberality, which spared no pains or expense to have the best of every thing; and an enterprize which developed and expanded itself as the opportunity presented. These qualities have given a reputation to this respectable house which is perhaps equalled by that of no similar establishment in the South. Probably 200 persons, or one-twentieth part of the population of our town, are directly or indirectly supported by this establishment.

Let us not omit to mention, that by the side of Mr. McKethan's is another similar establishment, though on a smaller scale, Mr. Whitfield's, at which equally elegant and durable carriages are made. We trust to see it likewise grow into as large and profitable a business, which we do not doubt its proprietor fully merits.

WRECKERS—WHOLESALE PLUNDER.—The Collector of the Port of New York has made search through the country near that city, and has discovered large quantities of valuable goods, stolen from the wreck of the ship Elizabeth, which recently went to pieces on Fire Island, near that city, and clothes, *stolen from the dead bodies of the passengers who perished in her!* The stolen articles were found in the possession of about forty persons, some of them heretofore passing for respectable people, farmers and others. Among the clothing found, is some taken from the dead bodies of the Countess Ossoli, and her child, and Horace Sumner, Esq. The females generally, (but not always,) manifested their abhorrence of the conduct of their husbands, sons, brothers, &c. The robbers are all to be indicted, and it is hoped will go to the Penitentiary.

NEW COTTON.—The Selma (Ala.) Reporter of the 26th ult. acknowledges the receipt of a limb of a cotton stalk containing two open bolls of cotton. It was a fine specimen, and the grower had "plenty more of the same sort."

And the Savannah Republican has received a boll which opened in Scriven county, Ga., about the 20th ult.

The Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina, recently appointed Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city on Wednesday evening, and yesterday entered upon the discharge of the duties of his office.

We very much regret to learn that the Hon. Edward Bates, of Missouri, now in this city, is prevented, by his private relations and engagements, from accepting the office of Secretary of War, to which he had been appointed by the Executive.

National Intelligencer, 2d inst.

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Saturday the 27th ult., Mr. Ewing of Ohio, took the seat to which he has been appointed, in place of Mr. Corwin.

Mr. Douglass moved a resolution to adopt the Previous Question in the Senate, (where it has never yet been recognized.)

The death of the Hon. D. P. King, of Mass., was announced by Mr. Davis, in an appropriate manner, and the Senate, after adopting the customary resolutions, adjourned.

On Monday, the 29th, a resolution was adopted, to authorize proper drains to be made under the President's House. It was stated that the basement story is always very damp, and after a rain the floors are covered with water. It was considered so unhealthy, that President Fillmore had taken apartments in Georgetown, in which to pass the nights.

The Compromise bill was taken up, and after further debate, and attempts to amend, Mr. Bradbury's amendment, to refer the whole subject of the Texas boundary, and compensation to Texas, to a joint commission, was lost by a tie vote, 28 to 28.

It was then renewed by Mr. Bradbury, with some additional provisions. The discussion was renewed, and several amendments to Mr. Bradbury's amendment proposed and rejected, one of them by another tie vote, 29 to 29. No vote was taken on Mr. Bradbury's proposition.

On Tuesday, Mr. Winthrop, appointed Senator from Massachusetts, to succeed Mr. Webster, took his seat.

Mr. Pearce, from the committee appointed on the Foote and Benton affair of the 17th April last, made a Report, which was ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Benton, seconded by Mr. Foote, the voluminous testimony accompanying the Report, was also ordered to be printed.—[We publish a portion of the Report in another column.]

After a long debate, the amendment of Mr. Bradbury was adopted, 30 votes to 28.

Further propositions to amend were discussed till the adjournment.

On Wednesday, many questions were taken on the Compromise Bill, some amendments adopted, and others rejected; until, apparently in a fit of desperation, successive motions to strike out parts of the bill were made and carried, and finally nothing was left of the Compromise but the sections organizing the Territorial government of Utah, and that, as a separate bill, was ordered to a 3d reading, 32 to 18.

The vote on striking out all relating to California, was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Butler, Clarke, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dawson, Downs, Ewing, Foote, Greene, Hunter, King, Mangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, Winthrop, and Yulee —34.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clay, Cooper, Dayton, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Felch, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Miller, Norris, Shields, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Wales, Walker, and Whitcomb—25.

On Thursday, the Senate took up the bill to admit California into the Union.

In the course of the debate,—

MR. CLAY. I wish to say only a few words. We have presented to the country a measure of peace—a measure of tranquility—one which would have harmonized, in my opinion, all the discordant feelings which prevail. That measure has met with a fate not altogether unexpected, I admit, on my part, but one which, as it respects the country at large, I deplore extremely. For myself, personally, I have no cause of complaint. The majority of the committee to which I belonged have done their duty, their whole duty faithfully and perseveringly. If the measure has been defeated, it has been defeated by the extremists on the other side of the chamber and on this. I shall not proceed to inquire into the measure of responsibility which it incurred. All I mean to say upon that subject is, that we stand free and liberated from any responsibility of consequences. How it was defeated, we know full well. The proposition of the senator from Maryland, [Mr. Pearce,] made, no doubt, upon a conscientious conviction of his duty, led to the defeat—was the immediate cause of it. That proposition led to consequences, I repeat, which are fresh in the recollection of the Senate.

Sir, I have said from first to last that there was no fear in regard to the admission of California, and I think so still; and if the proposition of my worthy friend from Mississippi had been received in the spirit in which it was tendered on the other side of the hall by southern senators, I would have voted for it with great pleasure. But, sir, it is presented now, not as part of a general pledge or plan of compromise, but as a separate measure, detached from any compensating measures contained in a combined bill, and relates only to California itself.

Now, Mr. President, I stand here in my place, meaning to be unawed by any threats, whether they come from individuals or from States. I should deplore as much as any living or dead man that arms should be raised against the authority of the Union, either by individuals or by States. But, after all that has occurred, if any one State, or a portion of the people of any State, chooses to place themselves in military array against the government of the Union, I am for trying the strength of the government. [Applause in the galleries, immediately suppressed by the Chair.] I am for ascertaining whether we have got a government or not—practical, efficient, capable of maintaining its authority, and of upholding the powers and interests which belong to a government. Nor, sir, am I to be alarmed or dissuaded from any such course by intimations of the spilling of blood. If blood is to be spilt, by whose fault is it to be spilt? Upon the supposition, I maintain it will be by the fault of those who choose to raise the standard of disunion, and endeavor to prostrate this government; and, sir, when that is done, as long as it pleases God to give me a voice to express my sentiments, or an arm weak and enfeebled as it may be by age, that voice and that arm will be on the side of my country, for the support of the general authority, and for the maintenance of the powers of this Union. [Applause in the galleries.]

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Order!

THE PRESIDENT, (resuming the chair, which had been occupied by Mr. Atchison.) The senator from Kentucky will take his seat for a moment.

MR. CLAY. I hope there will not be another repetition of the applause.

THE PRESIDENT. The Chair has, on several occasions, warned the spectators in the gallery against the consequences of attempting to turn the Senate chamber into a theatre. Again he says to them, if there is any disturbance of a similar description, every individual shall be cleared from the gallery.

MR. WALKER. If the senator from Kentucky will allow me to say a word, I will be obliged to him. I do not say what I now say for the purpose of encouraging this expression of approbation from the gallery; but if anything ever gave me pleasure, it is to hear such sentiments as the senator from Kentucky has spoken applauded.

THE PRESIDENT. Order! The senator will take his seat.

MR. CLAY. Mr. President, I have done all—I am willing to do all that is in the power of man to do to accommodate the differences of the country. I have not been attached to any given form of settling our troubles and of restoring contentment to the Union. I was willing to take the measures united. I am willing now to see them pass separate and distinct, and I hope they may be passed so without that odious Proviso which has created such a sensation in every quarter of the Union. But whether passed or not, I repeat the sentiment, if resistance is attempted to any authority of the country, by any State, or any people of any State, I will raise my voice, my heart, and arm in the support of the common authority of the general government. Nor am I apprehensive of this idea that blood is to be shed.—From the bottom of my heart I hope that it never will be shed. But if it is shed, who will be chargeable with the effusion of human blood? Those who attempt to prostrate the general authority upon the supposition I have made, that a single State—if there shall be one—or the people of any State, choose to raise the standard of disunion and attempt to destroy by force this Union. God knows I desire no such thing. But if it occurs, I will be among the last who will give up the effort to maintain the Union in its entire, full, and vigorous authority.

Sir, these threats are not so alarming and so dangerous as gentlemen in their imagination may suppose. We have had an event of the kind in our history. When Washington was our President—now sixty years ago—the standard of insurrection was raised in the western part of Pennsylvania. The army of the United States moved forward for the purpose of subduing it. There was some little blood shed in the house of Col. Neville. But the insurgents then—as disunionists and traitors always will—fled from the approach of the flag of the Union, supported by the authority of the Union, and countenanced by the Father of the Union.

On Friday, Mr. Berrien spoke on the Compromise bill. He called attention to the fact that the Governor of Georgia authorized a call for delegates to the Nashville Convention. He warned the Senate of the probable consequences of any attempt to resort to force to impose laws on a State. When that was resorted to, the Union was gone.

Mr. Foote followed, and said it was important to be understood that the U. S. Government is a Government having force to carry out its laws, and that it would use it to maintain them against traitors.

Mr. Berrien said the most effectual way of destroying the Union, was the threat of resorting to military force to put down the movements of the minority, and bring them into submission.

Mr. Foote, in reply, referred to the employment of force to suppress Baye's rebellion in Massachusetts.

Mr. Berrien made some explanation of what this was.

Mr. Winthrop said Massachusetts put down that rebellion by her own arms, and he had indulged the hope that if rebellion should raise its head in any State now, there would be patriotism and strength enough to put it down by the State authorities, without calling in the aid of the General Government.

After a long debate, Mr. Foote's amendment, to divide California at the line of 36 30, was rejected, 33 to 23.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Saturday, the death of Mr. King of Mass., was announced.

On Monday, nearly the entire day was spent in voting on frivolous motions, on which, a quorum seldom voting, the roll was called, and the absentees reported to the House. The day was wasted apparently on purpose.

On Tuesday, Mr. Winthrop, in a few remarks, informed the House of his resignation of his seat in that body.

The Revolutionary Pension and Navy Pension Appropriation Bills, were passed; and the Fortification Bill debated.

On Wednesday, the Fortification bill occupied the day.

On Thursday and Friday, the Indian Appropriation Bill was under consideration.

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Barnwell, Benton, Butler, Chase, Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts, Davis of Mississippi, Dayton, Dodge of Wisconsin, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Hunter, Mason, Miller, Morton, Phelps, Rusk, Sebastian, Seward, Smith, Soule, Turney, Upham, and Yulee—28.

We publish above the names of those Senators who voted *against* Bradbury's amendment—and we may remark, that the same Senators have voted against the Compromise, against all amendments likely to pass, against almost every thing which tended to settle the question.

Let the Southern people read these names—and let them judge if such men are "true to the South." Let them compare the vote of these men with their professions, that they would defend the South "at all hazards and to the last extremity." Let the Southern people mark these men, who, resisting the appeals of the moderate men of all parties and of all sections, have chosen to unite themselves with the bitterest abolitionists.

Baldwin and Barnwell, Seward and Soule, Hale and Hunter, Chase and Clemens, Davis of Massachusetts and Davis of Mississippi, Benton and Butler, Mason and Phelps, Yulee and Upham, &c. &c.—how do such associations suit the South? Will the South ever again put confidence in these demagogues, who at home are for the South and for the South only—but at Washington are companions of our worst enemies? They have made a choice of friends and associates—let the South ratify their choice and ever after class them as they have classed themselves—friends to free-soilers and enemies to a compromise which would preserve the Union—enemies to a Compromise, of whose merits we ask no better proof than the opposition of Northern abolitionists and Southern disunionists.

"LOWBRED VAGABONDS."—*Attack upon the upright conduct and public usefulness of the New York Democracy!*—The bill to give 160 acres of land to any man who wanted it, being under consideration in the House, Mr. Morse, a Louisiana Locofoco, moved to lay the whole subject on the table. He denounced the bill "as proposing a monstrous system of corruption—as a scheme to enable the government to bribe voters—to give the lands to *low-bred vagabonds*."

Mr. Brown, a Loco from Mississippi, replied.—He said "that Mr. Morse would not dare to talk to his constituents as he talked to the House. He would not dare to call the squatters on the public lands worthless vagabonds; he might play the demagogue at home, and use different language in the House."

Mr. McMullen, a Loco from Virginia, said that Mr. Morse had played the part of a demagogue. He had denounced "all not born with silver spoons in their mouths as vagabonds, and he wanted to hear him so denounce them to his constituents."

Mr. Morse replied "that 'the honorable Isaac E. Morse' talks to the people there as he does here. If gentlemen go on with their outrages and free gifts, people would come here asking Congress to plant corn for them!" [Laughter.]

Will the democracy countenance such an attack by a Southern democrat upon the honesty and the virtue of the democracy of New York? Will they believe that the democracy of New York advocate and uphold a scheme which subjects them to the charge "of proposing a scheme of monstrous corruption?" Yet it is so. The democracy of New York in a recent address adopted this very "scheme of corruption." They wanted the spoils—they cried aloud for the land; and at the sound of the old rallying cry, Old Hunkers and Barnburners forgot their quarrel and once more marched to battle, though we trust not to the victory.

Mr. Morse probably now knows the character of his Northern brethren—and Mr. Morse's brethren probably know his character. We are very much inclined to believe that the N. Y. democracy are "no better than they should be;" and we are still more apt to believe the assertion that Mr. Morse's brethren, as well as Mr. Morse himself, are demagogues of the straightest sect.

It is a family quarrel—and as usual over the spoils. We are perfectly disinterested, and will keep our readers advised of the revelations made by these members of the "harmonious."

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA.

BALTIMORE, July 31.

The steamship Canada arrived at Halifax this morning, with Liverpool dates to the 20th July, and the following is a summary of the intelligence brought by her:

THE MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 20.—*Cotton.*—The sales of the week have amounted to 110,000 bales, at ⅛ to ¼ advance, of which speculators took 52,000, and exporters 16,000; Fair Orleans quoted at 8⅞, and closing quiet at that figure. Rice—large supplies of Carolina on hand;—prices drooping; sales of 70 tierces at 17s. Flour was easier and the prices nominal. Corn had declined 6d. to 1s. Provisions were steady but not active.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

At the latest dates the American fleet was lying off the Port of Lisbon. The papers furnish no news regarding the difficulty between Portugal and the United States.

The Holsteiners, it is believed, had actually commenced hostilities between Denmark and the Duchies. A large Russian fleet had arrived off the coast for the purpose of rendering assistance.

The Queen of Spain had been safely delivered of a son, but which died soon after. A difficulty had arisen between Spain and Portugal, in consequence of the marriage of the King's sister with Don Carlos. The Spanish Minister at Portugal had protested against the issuing of his passports.

Conciliation hall, Ireland, had been closed, and agitation entirely ceased.

The overland mail from India and China had arrived with later dates. No commercial treaty had yet been concluded between the United States and China.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1848.		1850.	
	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.
Fayetteville,	249	280	204	308
Mrs. Buie's,	17	52	25	61
N. McLean's,	50	66	36	72
Barbecue,	37	35	30	50
Christian's,	6	144	7	145
Gregory's,	7	110	10	123
Averasborough,	62	58	67	143
Flea Hill,	47	40	43	54
Vann's,	37	49	49	72
Newberry's,	14	45	8	55
A. Munroe's,	26	54	32	63
J. Munroe's,	18	40	10	40
Col. Smith's,	8	50	12	64
Rockfish,			63	63
	578	1023	602	1310

RICHMOND COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commons.		
	Manly.	Reid.	Steele.	Dockery.	Ingram.
Steele's,	50	11	31	28	6
Mineral Spr'gs	150	40	99	77	25
Black Jack,	29	4	12	30	0
McPherson's,	22	15	23	12	2
Rockingham,	110	36	92	64	1
Wolf Pit,	37	7	16	30	1
Williamson's,	99	9	79	41	2
Laurel Hill,	142	14	72	54	2
Stewartsville,	71	5	35	40	1
	680	141	459	366	34

ROBESON COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commons.			
			Locos.		Whigs.	
	Reid	Manly.	Wm. McNeill.	Neill McNeill.	John Gamn.	A. J. Carrie.
Lumberton,	246	76	253	243	88	59
Howell's,	76	5	75	76	4	4
St. Paul's,	49	51	51	59	48	33
Lumber Bridge	52	33	52	51	32	31
Philadelphus,	4	33	4	21	34	11
Red Banks,	19	69	34	21	70	44
Alfordsville,	7	108	14	12	106	89
Sterling's,	57	34	58	56	38	31
White House,	61	68	58	58	71	67
McPhaul's,	55	85	58	60	76	72
	626	562	657	657	567	441

STANLY COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commons.			
	Manly.	Reid.	Locke.	Stone.	Furr.	Herrin.
Centre,	87	15	30	58	1	1
Freeman's,	33	1	17	16	0	1
Harris's,	109	11	86	92	9	8
Redenhour's,	66	3	34	29	4	2
Almond's,	64	2	11	6	24	25
Furr's,	87	14	56	1	11	46
Smith's,	76	7	14	8	44	17
Ross's,	72	1	39	25	2	4
Albemarle,	246	12	157	88	31	5
	834	66	424	253	126	103

BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

	Gov'r.		Senate.	Commons.		
	Manly.	Reid.	Cromartie, W.	Wooten, L.	Hill, Whig.	Rutland, Loco	Hall, Indep't.
North West,	86	44	62	17	76	31	15
Town Creek,	21	51	16	37	16	9	57
Smithville,	66	88	43	30	80	67	2
Lockwood's Folly,	74	54	48	31	72	49	7
Shallotte,	24	17	12	21	25	18	1
Waccamaw,	35	6	29	5	36	1	1
	306	260	210	141	305	175	83

SAMPSON COUNTY.

	For Sheriff.				Commons.								Senate.		For Governor.		
	Whig	Loco.	Loco.		Whig				Loco				Loco		Whig	Loco.	
	Underwood.	Boykin.	Thompson.		Loco. A. Herring.	R. L. Underwood.	W. H. Herring.		Boykin.				Bunting.		Manly.	Reid.	
Wadesborough,	113	31	7	1	28	51	49	1	28	3	16	46	29	6	124	92	99
Gulledge's,	81	22	1	5	3	45	0	0	3	18	51	62	14	25	92	2	99
Morven,	101	10	35	35	2	15	82	7	16	51	63	65	41	34	53	24	67
Sandy Point,	35	8	5	5	49	3	0	0	46	62	67	213	103	55	67	19	65
Smith's,	54	74	61	61	30	20	20	20	65	67	213	92	55	296	24	85	25
Beverly's,	74	2	29	29	74	24	24	24	67	213	92	46	22	64	108	61	108
Cedar Hill,	32	34	32	32	2	0	0	0	213	92	46	145	64	51	51	0	0
Diamond Hill,	0	3	49	49	34	0	0	0	92	46	145	104	51	145	64	4	4
Burnsville,	3	4	101	101	0	9	1	1	46	145	104	53	145	69	37	69	63
Lanesborough,	34	50	16	16	0	0	0	0	145	104	53	48	69	37	48	37	63
Dumas's,	14	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	104	53	48		37	48		48	
Meltonsville,	32	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	53	48			48				
Ashcraft's,	32	9	2	2	0	0	0	0	48								
Rogers's,	37	26	14	43	0	0	0	0									
Bivins's,	27	31	25	11	42	0	0	0									
Hamilton's,	31	55	14	32	38	0	0	0									
Grassy Creek,	17	66	6	52	20	0	0	0									
Baucum's,	44	19	77	19	32	0	0	0									
	1043	502	834	833	452	0	0	0									

ANSON COUNTY.

	Governor.		Commoners.		
	Manly.	Reid.	Dunlap.	Dargan.	Smith.
Wadesborough,	200	70	163	172	65
Gulledge's,	107	12	98	75	31
Morven,	57	9	50	58	2
Sandy Point,	113	17	97	63	23
Smith's,	28	18	24	21	14
Beverly's,	34	26	48	28	8
Cedar Hill,	35	37	86	58	28
Diamond Hill,	38	28	36	41	13
Burnsville,	64	3	22	42	17
Lanesborough,	74	12	45	58	26
Dumas's,	34	10	33	34	14
Meltonsville,	51	17	35	51	14
Ashcraft's,	32	32	9	2	9
Rogers's,	37	40	26	14	43
Bivins's,	27	31	25	11	42

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

RECEIVED TO-DAY.

SUPERIOR HYSON TEA,
Superior Black Tea,
Chocolate,
Ground Ginger and Hops.
S. J. HINSDALE.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary Blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, June 1850. 72

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.
August 1. 27-tf

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed*. Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.
March 25, 1850. 12-tf

5 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
5 ditto prime N. O. Sugar,
5 bbls. Coffee Sugar,
4 casks London Porter, qts and pints,
10 kits No. 1 Salmon,
10 ditto ditto Mackerel.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Feb. 1, 1850. 5tf

SPRING GOODS.
1850.

JAMES KYLE

HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, among which are:

Superior embroidered and printed Lawns,
Ginghams and Calicoes,
Brocade and figured Silks,
Plain and striped ditto,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslins,
Plain and striped Muslins,
Thread and Bobinet Lace and Edgings,
Lace Capes, some very superior,
Superfine black and other Cloths,
Ditto Cassimeres,
Merino ditto,
French Cashmere Vestings,
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Linen Cambric ditto,
Drab-de-ta, French and English,
Linen Drilling,
Anker Bolting Cloths, No. 1 to 10,

With many other articles, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.
March 25, 1850. 12tf

100,000 ACRES
VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.
October 16, 1848. 37tf

New Establishment,
For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscriber has commenced the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where he intends to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can suit them in quality and price. In a few days I will manufacture some Bakers of a new pattern, and superior to any Baker ever offered in this place. Call and see them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
Fayetteville, April 30, 1850. 17tf

ICE.

THE Ice House at Campbellton has recently been filled with a cargo of good ICE, imported direct from Charlestown, near Boston. The House will be opened, and the Ice offered for sale, about the middle of the present month. Keepers of Hotels and Public Houses can be supplied every morning (Sundays excepted) at their doors, by leaving their orders with the person employed to superintend the delivery of the Ice. Terms cash. Fifty pounds and over, 2 cts. per lb; for a less quantity, over ten pounds, 2½ cts. The Proprietors imported a cargo last season; and although they did not realize a profit, it being a luxury, and at times a very important one, in the heat of Summer, they concluded to try it again, depending on the liberality of the public to encourage and sustain them in the undertaking.

For the Proprietors.
DANIEL JOHNSON.
Fayetteville, April 1, 1850. 13-tf

Old Apple Brandy.

20 BARRELS five year old Apple Brandy. For sale by COOK & TAYLOR.
May 27, 1850. 21-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.
April 8, 1850. 14tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places. WILLIAM D. SMITH.
May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
]12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Spring and Summer Goods.

FOR 1850.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his usual supply of SEASONABLE GOODS for the Spring and Summer Trade, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Among his assortment may be found—Gentlemen's dress Moleskin, Nutria, Silk and Brush HATS, with a large supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys' and Children's Leghorn, Panama, and Palm-leaf HATS. All of which will be sold

☞ *Cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, a full supply of Taylor, Mexican, California, and Buena Vista, and in fact all other kinds of HATS and CAPS generally found in this market, and as cheap as the cheapest.

Also, a general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses, Youths, Boys, Children, and Infants. All of which will be sold on accommodating terms for the ready stuff.

JOHN C. THOMSON,
March 20, 1850. Market Square. 12tf

CHEAP
Blank Books and Paper.

DAY BOOKS, Ledgers, Journals, &c., full bound in Leather, at 25, 30, and 33 cents per quire.

The same, half bound, at 17, 20, and 25 cents per quire.

Cap and Letter Paper, at from $1 50 to $4 per ream.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best diet, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect, because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging, but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.
April 5, 1850. 14 18w

Spring and Summer Goods.

AREY & SHEMWELL

WOULD announce to their patrons and the public generally, that they have just received their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing almost every article kept in the Dry Goods line, to which they most respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

They return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and a continuance of the same solicited *of course*.

North West corner Market Square, Green st.
March 18, 1850. 12tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Spring and Summer GOODS, embracing a great variety of Staple and Fancy Goods; Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets; Gentlemen's and Boys' Panama, Leghorn, and Palm leaf Hats; Boots, Shoes, &c., which we offer to purchasers at very low prices.

D. & W. McLAURIN.
April 1, 1850. 15tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY on the 29th ult., my negro man VIRGIL, aged about 30 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, bow-legged, high cheek bones, stout, weighs about 180 lbs, quick spoken and plausible. I purchased the said negro from the estate of the late Hardy E. Royal, of Sampson county, and he is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the widow Caraway's, of Sampson, or in Duplin county in the neighborhood of Mr. E. Faison's, where he has some relations. I will pay the above reward for the said negro, or for his confinement in any Jail within the State; and an additional reward of $50 for proof sufficient to convict any white person of harboring him.

R. F. MURPHY.
Cumberland county, Feb. 11, 1850. 6tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

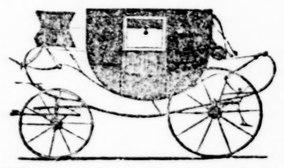
From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Carriage Manufactory.



THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.
Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

FOR SALE,
At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

NEW
Spring and Summer Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Spring Stock of GOODS, selected in the Philadelphia and New York markets, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods,

Of the latest styles and patterns, of which the following will compose a part:—

Plain and fig'd Berages; Silk Tissues; plain and fig'd black Silks; Foulard Silks and Gro. de Rinedos; Linen Lustres; embroidered and plain Swiss Muslins; Grenadines; English and Scotch Ginghams; plain and fig'd Tartans; Mourning goods of almost every description; plain and printed Jaconets; printed Muslins and Lawns; French, English and American Prints.

—ALSO—

Gentlemen's wear: Vestings, Cassimeres, Cloths, fancy and plain Linens and Drills; Cashmerets and Drab-de-tes; a general assortment of Ready-made Clothing; Kid Gloves; white and col'd Lace Capes; standing Collars and French worked Capes; Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings; embroidered white and col'd Lace Muslin Curtains; a large stock of Straw Goods; Artificial Flowers; hem-stitched and embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs; Cravats, black and colored Silk embroidered; plain, embroidered and col'd bor'd Canton Crape Shawls, very fine goods; Ribbons; Sun Shades, Parasols and Umbrellas; Panama, Moleskin and Leghorn Hats; drab and black medium brim Beaver Hats; all kinds of Youths' and Children's Hats; an extensive assortment of Shoes and Boots, of the best make. Also, Hardware, Cutlery, China and Glassware; an assortment of Family Groceries; Saddles, Bridles, &c.

I would say to purchasers, to call and examine for themselves; they shall have the worth of their money. WM. S. LATTA.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

NEW GOODS.

WE are receiving our Stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, consisting of a general and well selected assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

(of the latest styles and patterns,)

Hardware and Cutlery; Bonnets, Hats and Caps; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes; Glass and Crockery Ware; Groceries, &c. &c.

All of which we offer at very moderate prices for Cash, or to good customers on time. Please call and examine our Stock.

W. & J. T. ANDRES.
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., }
April 8, 1850. } 14tf

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.
7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

BURNING FLUID.

A FRESH supply received to-day, by S. J. HINSDALE.
July 15, 1850. 2-tf

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers have received their Spring supply of READY-MADE

CLOTHING,

Consisting of

Black and fancy Cashmeret, Drab-D'Ete, Codrington, Alpaca and Tweeds Sacks, Frock and Dress Coats.

Brown, Checked, and Grass Linen Sacks and Frocks

Super black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats.

Black Satin and Bombazine Vests; white Marseilles ditto; fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, and Silk ditto.

A variety of Linen and Cottonade Pants.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
April 16, 1850. 15tf

Look out for the Fashionable Tailoring Establishment.

CLOTHES THAT ARE CLOTHES.

THE undersigned have the pleasure of announcing to the Fashionable public, that they have received their Spring and Summer Report of New York and Philadelphia Fashions, and that they are enabled to make up Clothing unequalled in North Carolina. All who are in want of just the thing in the way of a suit of Clothes, are invited to call at Graham & Woodward's fashionable clothing establishment, where gentlemen's clothes of all kinds are made to order at short notice, and by the best workmen. You cannot buy ready-made clothes and have them to fit well. But buy good cloth and let us make it up. You will have just what you want, and no mistake. We warrant all work that we make up as to fit and workmanship.

Price cheap, and would always like the cash paid when the work is done.

GRAHAM & WOODWARD,
West end Hotel Building.
May 25, 1850. 21-3m

NEW BOOKS.

DECK and PORT, by Rev. Walter Colton, U. S. N.; Tour of Duty in California, by J. W. Revere; Woman's Friendship, by the author of "Home Influence"; Lives of Mary and Martha Washington; Letters to a Sister, by Alcott; Diary of Lady Willoughby; Memoir, Letters and Poems of Bernard Barton; Scenes of the Civil War in Hungary; the Convict Ship; Kings of France, illustrated; the Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne; Theory and Practice of Hydropathy; Exploring Expeditions of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross, and Lynch, 1 vol; Rev. Dr. Mason's Letter to Bishop Ives; Museum of Literature; Irving's Mahomet, 2d vol; Artillery and Infantry Tactics, by C. P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; Leaves from the Note Book of a Louisiana Swamp Doctor; Baron Munchausen; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; Patent Sermons, by Dow, Jr.; Speeches of Clay, Webster and Calhoun, on the Slavery Question; McGuffey's Readers, 2d and 3d; Whately's Logic, &c.

E. J. HALE.
April 27.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,
(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles; Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.
April 1850. 17-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.
Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear.

I HAVE recently received from New York and Philadelphia, my FALL SUPPLY of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, HOLLOWWARE, CROCKERY, &c.

Which I would like to sell for Cash, or exchange for Produce.

DANIEL JOHNSON.
Nov. 12, 1849. 92tf

TIN WARE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.
March 17, 1849. 61tf

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.
Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

CHEAP AND BRILLIANT LIGHT.

WE have for sale an assortment of Lard Lamps and Girandoles—very handsome articles. Also, 5 bbls. Cider Vinegar.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 7, 1850. 1-tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.
May 10, 1849. 67-tf

PROTECTION
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(FIRE AND MARINE,)
Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

NEW GOODS.

Our Fall & Winter Stock of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

Has now come to hand and is ready for sale. Our stock is large, and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Oct. 30, 1849. 91tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices. Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 20, 1850. 1y3-1yp

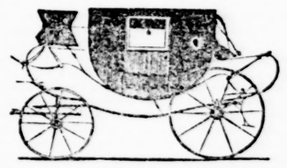
Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned have on hand, and are daily receiving, their *Fall Stock of Goods*, as follows—

10 HHDS. SUGAR,
75 bags Coffee,
40 hhds. Molasses,
60 kegs Nails,
1000 sacks Salt,
500 bushels Alum do.,
50 bags Shot,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
20 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
Cast Steel,
1 case Indigo,
Bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs,
1 bale Burlaps,
20 coils Rope,
200 kegs Rifle Powder,
100 do. Blasting do.,
30 bales Cotton Yarns,
15 do. 4-4 Sheetings.

For Millers.

French Burr Stones,
Esopus do. for Corn,
Bolting Cloths,
1 screw for hoisting the Rock.

For Manufacturers.

Roller Cloth,
Roller Skins,
Lace Leather,
Picker String Leather,
Pickers,
Shuttles, Danforth & Co.,
Russia Isinglass,
French Glue,
Emery,
2 sets Card Clothing, 30 inches,
1 do. do. do. 24 do.
30 boxes Tin Plate,
Wire,
Tinned and Block Rivets,
Tinned Bucket Ears,
Braziers' Copper,
Galvanized Sheet Iron,
Russia do. do.
English do. do.
Block Tin,
Zinc, Bar Lead.

For Soap makers.

1 cask Pot Ashes.

For Blacksmiths.

6 Bellows, 28, 30, 32 inches,
6 steel faced Anvils,
6 Vises,
Steel-faced Hammers,
Screw Plates,
Borax.

☞ All of which will be sold low for Cash, or to punctual customers, or exchanged for country produce.

Cash paid for old Copper.

HALL & HALL.
Sept. 18, 1849. 85-y

Fayetteville Hotel,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.
June 1, 1850. 28tf

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT
Of Hampden Sidney College,
RICHMOND, VA.

THE Thirteenth Annual Course of Lectures will commence on Monday the 14th of October 1850, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will be held about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

S. Maupin, M. D., Prof. of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Chas. Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D., Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical Lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for clinical instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the Professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptoms, diagnosis and treatment of disease.

Expenses.—Matriculation fee, $5. Professors' fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights and servants' attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ pr. wk.

The catalogue, &c., containing fuller information concerning the institution, will be forwarded to those applying for it, or specific inquries will be answered by letter. Address,

S. MAUPIN, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
June 7, 1850. 26-6w

LOOK OUT!!
THE PEDLAR IS COMING!

THE subscriber would say to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond county, that he has again put the wheels of "de wagan" in motion, for the purpose of waiting on them another year with Goods entirely new, and which are and shall be surpassed by none, both for richness and newness of style, suitable for the seasons as they may wag on. He intends to "fly round faster," and SELL CHEAPER for cash, if possible, than heretofore, having learned the full value of a *nimble sixpence honestly turned*, both to seller and buyer. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. G. LUCAS.
July 1, 1850. 28-4w

IN QUART BOTTLES,

For purifying the Blood, and for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Pimples, Biles, Mercurial Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Consumption, Female Complaints, loss of Appetite, General Debility, &c.

THE Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish a really good Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold one Quart, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the best and cheapest medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the haven of health, and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain-springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

REMARKABLE CURE OF BRONCHITIS.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

Messrs Sands: Having suffered many years with a disease of my throat, affecting the larynx, during which time I was treated by the most distinguished physicians in Europe and the United States, without receiving any permanent benefit, but all the time my general health and strength declining, and the disease making fearful progress; caustic applications were used, and whatever else was thought most efficient for producing a cure; but I am confident the deplorable situation I was in, the laryngitis being accompanied with phthisis and great difficulty in breathing, would soon have terminated my life, had I not obtained relief through the medium of your invaluable Sarsaparilla. I must say, gentlemen, when I commenced using the Sarsaparilla I did not place much confidence in its virtues; and this will not surprise you, when you are informed I had tried more than fifty different remedies during the past four years, without any success; but after taking your Sarsaparilla a few weeks, I was obliged at last to yield to evidence. This marvellous specific has not only relieved, but cured me; and I therefore think it my duty, gentlemen, for the benefit of suffering humanity, to give you this attestation of my cure.

Yours very truly, D. PARENT.

Consulate of France in the United States.

The above statement and signature were acknowledged in our presence by Mr. D. Parent as true.

For the Consul General of France,
L. BORG, Vice Consul.

New York, Feb. 17, 1848.

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received.

Messrs. Sands: A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

JOHN GRIGG.

New York, May 10, 1848.

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 11, 1847.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: My little daughter, when one year old, was attacked with a scrofulous humor on her face, which soon after extended into her eyes, causing almost total blindness in one of them, and disfiguring her whole face. I employed two physicians to attend her, who exhausted their utmost skill to give her relief, but it all proved useless, and finally one of them remarked to me that he had known of some striking cures effected by Sands' Sarsaparilla, and advised me to try it. I obtained one bottle, which she commenced using, and before it was all used up it had effected an entire cure. It is now one four years since she was cured, and there has been no reappearance of the disease, and we are satisfied that it is a perfect cure.